HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,323—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505	.....	.....
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7603	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6963
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7603	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 5th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR PORBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colleani	7,587	6th Nov. 1904
†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*†GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.

FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.

U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.

G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

E. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

	Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each) per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut ... ,,	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs. each... ,,	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut... ,,	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English ... ,,	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality ... ,,	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs. each ... ,,	0	14
AMERICAN ... in cut... ,,	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER ... do. ... ,,	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only ... ,,	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do. ... ,,	0	12
IMPERIAL ... per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT ... per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the DEVALI HOLIDAYS, the CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS issued on FRIDAY or SATURDAY, the 4th or 5th, November, 1904, will be available for the Return Journey up to the morning of the following Wednesday, the 9th idem.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 488 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i. e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below :—

5,000	Bonds of	Rs.	100	each = Rs.	5,00,000
600	,,	,,	500	,, = ,,	3,00,000
300	,,	,,	1,000	,, = ,,	3,00,000
75	,,	,,	2,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
20	,,	,,	5,000	,, = ,,	1,00,000
15	,,	,,	10,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
6,010	Bonds.		=		Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;

(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;

(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant ;

(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by endorsement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RATILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LAKHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A.D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office; Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar State, and does hereby promise for on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A.B.) , his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A. B. his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 1915.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chowrie, No 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st October, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDALLY BIN ENUS MIA KUR of Bombay, Konkni Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Churney Road, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1467 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's books under Collector's Old No. 144, Collector's New No. 1316, Old Survey No. 146, New Survey No 8735 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward, Ward Nos. 1225 and 1227 (1), Street Nos. 18 and 20, Churney Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Manekji Merwanji Sethna but now belonging to Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel, on or towards the South and West by the property of the Bombay United Mills Co. Ltd., and on or towards the East by the said Churney Road and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gifts, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office (at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay), within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the 1st day of November, 1904.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1904, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing in the "Times of India" over the signature of THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL, the Undersigned will NOT HOLD themselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions which the said THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL may carry on with any person or persons in the name of their business known as the WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY and any such transaction will not be binding on them.

NASRULLAH KHAN,
SAMUEL BARWELL,
Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of INSPECTOR of IRRIGATION in the above service, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of one thousand Egyptian Pounds, and a gratuity of one year's salary at the end of this period.

Applicants must be of English birth, and their age must not exceed 45 years. They must have had at least fifteen years' service in the Irrigation Branch of the Indian Public Works Department.

Application, which should contain a full statement of services with certificates or references, should be addressed to

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Public Works Department,
Cairo, Egypt.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, WOOD OR OIL
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,
STEAM COOKERS, KITCHEN REQUISITES.
Cooking Utensils, and Machines in Varieties for Vegetable Cutting, Slicing, Mincing, Roasting and Grinding Coffee.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOJO & SONS, Proprietors.

A MIDDLE-AGED European Lady DESIRES A POSITION as LINEN-KEEPER in a Hotel, or would be glad to undertake the Supervision of a small Household, is Companionable and Musical. Apply Box, "No. 1591 O." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street. Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, C.I.E., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply O. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8,

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS ?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and Sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls
2 cases prints
On account of the concerned—
2 cases colored flannels,
5 cases prints of different kinds
450 pieces grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th, and TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant stores, &c., &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery bels, forges, India rubber scrap heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drum, kegs, lamps of sorts, leather scrap, weighing machines, old rail pieces, tank, bridge materials, girders, zinc scrap, pumps, large quantity of gun-metal, scrap copper, brass, cast and wrought iron, cast iron, columns, old rails, steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, gas lamps, surveying instruments such as levels and theodolites, tents, locks, tyres out pieces, brass hydrants, syphon boxes, earthenware pans, hoppers for carriage lavatories, soda bicarbonate, litharge golden scale, bells, old files, old fire bars, iron tubes fish plates, Manilla ropes, derricks, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VENITIANED WINDOW SHUTTERS.

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. Bombay District, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1904, at 3-30 p. m. in Government Dockyard, Fort, consisting of a big lot of venitianed window shutters.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CASTOR SEEDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Argaill Road, Golowa No. 212 and 212, by order of Messrs. Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpal and Co., and on account and risk of Thacer Devji Vassanji,—

About 162 1-2 khandies castorseeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road (Tramway Line) opposite the Methodist Church, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as a set of substantial sofas and chairs lined leather, marbletop tables, dining table, chairs, cabinets, easy and light chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, vase-lamps, bronze table ornaments etc., the property of the late Mr. MANEKJI MERWANJI ROOWALA.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 555 KEGS IRON NAILS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned Prince's and Victoria Docks, Warehouses by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tayaballi Goolamhussein and Mahomedalli Bros—

In warehouse No 9 in Prince's Dock.

Ex. s. s. Argenfels.

J B 319 P. } 65527 711—185 kegs "M" Crown iron nails, 1½ to 8 inches.

In warehouse No. 14 in Victoria Dock.

Ex. s. s. Neldefels.

„ 63712 896—185 kegs "M" Crown iron nails, 1½ to 8 inches.

In cage warehouse No. 4 in Prince's Dock.

Ex. s. s. Axenfels.

„ 6389/-94081—185 kegs "M" Crown iron nails, 1 1-4 to 8 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—The sale will be commenced first in the warehouse No. 14 in Victoria Dock.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHROFF STREET OR BORAH CROSS LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the surviving transferee of the mortgagee Mr. Damodar Lakhmidas, who is also the administrator of the deceased transferee Lakhmidas Moorarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of October 1895, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Runchordass Vassonjee of the other part, the following property, viz ;—

All that piece of Fazendari land together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow, erected built and standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Shroff Street or Borah Cross Lane, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Moolla Mahomedjee, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 712, Street No. 25, standing in the name of Bhawani Goonajee containing by admeasurement 136 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a gully and house of Ganpat Bhawani Bolkay, on the west by the said Pestonjee Shroff Street, on the north by the property of Morarjee Chatto), and on the south by Bohra Cross Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 1,400 CANDIES CUTCH GUJRAT OR MADRAS CASTORSEED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the places and hours mentioned below by order of Seth Nagoo Nanoy and Co, and on account at the risk of the following persons.—

In the godown on Clive Cross Road, near the foot bridge at Chinch Bunder at 2 p.m.
On account and at the risk of Thacker Valji Abjee—
800 candies Cutch, Gujrat or Madras castorseed.
On account and at the risk of Thacker Kessowji Damji—
100 candies Cutch, Gujrat or Madras castorseed.
On account and at the risk of Beergondi Vankat Redi—
200 candies Cutch, Gujrat or Madras castorseed.
In the godown on Argyle Road, at 3 p. m.
On account and at the risk of Thacker Damodardass Cullianjee—
300 candies Cutch, Gujrat or Madras castorseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, near St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cabinets, marbletable sideboard, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marbletop dressing and washhand tables, Tucker's 3 light argand lamps, table and hanging lamps, phonograph, picturas, glassware, crockeryware, carpets, the property of Mr. M. A. LADUK.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ „ „ on minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch.) Fourth

BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,

(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)

A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CHARGE AGAINST A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

A QUESTION OF REGISTER INSPECTION.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Maneklal Atmaram Tanksali, General Manager of the Bombay Panjrapole charities, and a registered shareholder of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, charged the Company and Madanji Jootha, the managing director of the Company under section 55 of the Indian Company's Act and under clause 29 of the Articles of Association of the Company, with refusing to allow inspection of the register of shareholders.

Mr. F. Sorabji Tallyrkhan, Barrister, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Mody, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while the Company accused No. 1 was represented by Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji, solicitors, and Madanji Jootha was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader.

The complainant's story was that the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, was a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Company's Act of 1882, having its registered office at Meadows Street, Fort. On the 15th of September he gave instructions to his solicitors, Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Mody to write a letter to the Company and directors, requesting them to allow him inspection of the register of the shareholders. That letter was delivered to the Secretary of the Company, Manilal Hari Valubdas, in presence of the accused No. 2. The request was refused until the letter was placed before the Board of Directors. On the next day another letter was written to them asking them to reconsider the matter. But the Secretary again refused the request on behalf of the Company, saying he would not do so unless the letter were placed before the Board of Directors. The complainant thought he was not bound to do so, but yet waited till the 27th September when his solicitors wrote another letter to the accused. On the 28th a letter was received by his attorneys under the signature of Madanji Jootha, accused No. 2, wherein he distinctly refused to give such inspection, but he offered to give a copy of the register on payment of annas four for every hundred words. On the 29th of September, the complainant's attorneys took out a summons in the High Court against the Company to show cause why the inspection of the register of the shareholders should not be given and why the Company should not pay the costs.

The summons was made absolute by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji on the 4th October, and the Company was ordered to pay costs. Later on the complainant learnt that the answers sent to him by both the accused refusing the inspection of the register, were not sent with the consent of the other directors. The complainant's contention was that under section 55 of the Indian Companies Act and under clause 29 of the Articles of Association of the Company he being a registered shareholder, was bound to have inspection. There was no restriction imposed by the Company in the general meeting against such inspection, and the register of the shareholders was not closed under section 50, and therefore such refusal to him, he thought, was unjustifiable and illegal.

Accused No. 2 pleaded not guilty saying he had not refused the inspection of the register of the shareholders.

Mr. Velinker contended that non-compliance did not amount to a refusal.

The case was then adjourned.

VITERBO'S DREAM OF BEAUTY.

HISTORICAL and beautiful Viterbo situated some forty miles to the north-west of Rome—has just celebrated a new kind of victory, writes a Rome correspondent. It is familiarly said in Italy that to obtain money from the Minister of Public Instruction is like drawing teeth, and this is just what Viterbo has done.

In the fifteenth century the city erected a magnificent palace for the Popes, who retired there from Rome for months at a time. As centuries passed the palace fell into disrepair, until a day arrived when it was unsafe, so what did the good townspeople do but build a kind of box for it, covering the facade, the outside stairway being half concealed by new walls, while the celebrated balcony could only be guessed at. In this last state it remained, a scandal to all lovers of the antique, until 1898, when restorations in the form of pulling down, the encrustations and strengthening the old building were initiated, and are now just finished. The building has sprung out and its pristine freshness and is a dream of beauty.

The great features of the palace are the balcony and the staircase. The former is high in the air, over a large arch, and is composed of a double row of eight fairy like columns, which gives it the appearance of a bit of lacework in stone floating in midair. Here the Popes showed themselves to the people in the pomp which so greatly impressed the mediæval imagination.

This palace was the scene of the famous Conclave which lasted over three years, and was even then only cut short by the indignant people removing the roof, leaving the disputing cardinals at the mercy of the elements, after which it did not take them long to agree and elect the new Pope.

HOW TO TELL.

CUT THIS OUT, AND KEEP IT.

DOES every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or beer or tea excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys? Too much or too little urine? Milky or cloudy urine?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either clogged or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's disease, Dropsy, or Diabetes.

Whatever you do, whatever you THINK your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's backache kidney pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's backache kidney pills are a certain cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing they do that one thing well.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine free, by writing to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W. England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 31.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £83 = — 3-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £78 1-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 3-8 = — 1-16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 15-16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 26 11-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 58 1-2 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·11 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·35 1-2 = do
New York Demand ..... 4·86 3-4 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = do
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 3 1-3 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-2 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = — 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3-8 S.-O. firm

METALS—
Copper Braziers £71-10
Yellow metal 6 1-4 1

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 N.-D. sellers
White Karachi 29 7-8 N.-D., sellers } easier
Red Karachi 29 3-8 N.-D., sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-4 N.-D. done steady
Brown 30 3-8 N.-D., buyers steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 N.-D., buyers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,520,000

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Total sold 1,047,000. Goat skins dull, Madras 1 1-2d lower, Bombay common 1d to 1 1-2d lower.

Sheep skins sale opened to-day at last sale's rates.

In **Liverpool—Cotton Market closed** quiet. Surats quiet, **Manchester steady. Total sales** 7,000. Spot 5·34 + 4 **Egyptian F. G. F. Brown** 8 3-16 scares nominal **Sold on speculation and for Export** 500. **Imports** 3,000. **Arrivals closed steady.**

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·21 +3	5·25 +3	5·26 +3
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May.**
5·28 +1	5·29 +3	5·30 +3
May-June.	**June-July**	
5·31 +3	5·31 +3	

Receipts at U S Ports 95,000
Do. last year 66,000
Exports to Great Britain 61,000
Do. do Continent 97,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 10·00
Futures, month of December ..... 9·83 — 8
Do. do. March ..... 9·81 — 6

In New Orleans—
Spot 9 9-16
Futures, month of Jan. ..... 9·62 — 5
Do. do. April ..... 9·81 — 6
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 31st October, 1904 :—

Cotton	3,882 bales.
Wheat	27,497 cwts.
Linseed	2,834 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,342 "
Gingelly seed	1,079 "
Poppy seed	310 "
Groundnuts	22 "
Castor seed	9,018 "
Rice	4,755 "
Myrabollams	nil "
Cottonseed	4,203 "
Mowra seed	808 "
Gram	2,175 "
Joowar	1079 "
Maize	595 "

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s 4 1-16d. to 3-32d,
Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	8	do do	170 1-2
Marks	8	do do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	**Days' Sight**	135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do do	189 1-2
Japan	30	do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97·4
1st Settlement ..30th November	97·5

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.			
Ready	5	11	0	to	5	11 6

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0			
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0	to	5	4 0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	5	6	0	to	5	7 0

Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Rs. 22 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36 to 37

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent..... Rs. 28
Club. No. 1 ..... Rs. 28 1 2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales .....bales 7,000
Imports ..... do. 93,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·20 —4	5.21 —4
Jan.-Feb	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch-Apl.**
5·22 —4	5·24 —4	5·25 —4
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·26 —4	5·27 —4	5·27 —4
	July-Aug.	
	5·27 —4	

COTTON.—The market is easier to-day with buyers holding off. Bengals are again Rs. 2 lower, and quotations for Broach are reduced Rs. 4. We hear of little business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Qts.		Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...			208	196 ...		25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...			205	188 ...		25 Jan.
Comrawatee(descriptions)M-G.			224	... ...		25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...		...	215	210	25 Dec.
Do.	do.	...	...	212	206	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)			226-5	...		25 do.
Karanja	do.	do. do.				
Akola	do.	do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)			228	... ...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...			231	... ...		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...		...	212	206	1 to 25 Mar
Do. (M.-G.)	...		...	...	239	15 to 25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...		...	219	213	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...		...	215	209	25 Jan
Bengal (M. G.)	...	...	218	208 ...		25 Nov.
Do	...	...	210	200 ...		25 Dec.
Do.	...	...	208	198 ...		25 Jan
Sind Punjab...	...	...	218	208 ...		25 Nov
Do.	...	...	210	200 ...		25 Dec.
Do.	...	...	208	298 ...		25 Jan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PETROCOCHINA—Oct ber 2', at Pretoria Street, the wife of S O Petrocochina, of a son.

SMITH—Octo er 25 at the Government Maternity Hospital, Egmore, the wife of Mr E D Smith, of Smith and Son, of a son

MARRIAGE.

HAWKS-TUITE DALTON—Octob r 19, at St David's Church, Allahabad, by the Revd Percy Smith, Captain George A Hawks, 6'8' Pioneers, Assistant Director of Farms, Bengal Commant, Youngest son of General Spencer Hawks, Madras Staff Corps (retired) to Frances (Fay) Tuite Dalton, eldest daughter of G Tuite Dalton, Bengal Civil Service (retired)

	Rs.	a.
LILACINE, ... For wounds, bruises, mosquito bites, &c.	1	0
SICILIAN DEPILATORY, ... For removing superfluous hair.	1	8
ECLIPSE HAIR DESTROYER ..... A cheap Hair Destroyer.	0	4
RINGWORM OINTMENT..... In mud pots, cures promptly.	0	8
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR..... Phosphorus Nerve Tonic. Very powerful.	3	0
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR TABLETS ..... The above in tablet form	1	0
INDIAN ASTHMA CURE ..... Gives prompt relief. The fumes are inhaled.	2	0
ASTHMATONE ..... From the receipt of a specialist.	1	8
PULMOTONES ..... For coughs and colds. Receipt on bottle.	1	8
SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL ..... A perfect emulsion. Easy to take.	1	0
PETROLEUM PECTORAL EMULSION ... Taken when Cod Liver Oil cannot be borne.	1	0
PAPARIDINE ..... For dyspepsia, torpid liver and constipation.	2	0
PAPARIDINE TABLETS .....Re. 1 and The above in tablet form.	2	0
EPILCURE ..... The great cure for Epilepsy.	1	8
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR ..... A perfect Dentifrice.	1	4
FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE..... For all kinds of Fever and Ague.	0	8

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 5·40m., 3·13a. Low water, 0·37m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3·30 p.m.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.—The Honorary Secretary to the above named school acknowledges with thanks two Singer's sewing machines (one hand and one foot) presented by Mr. N. N. Patel, Sole Agent for all India, Burma and Ceylon for Singer's sewing machines.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Stenson charged Cheekoo Narayen, a young Hindu, with stealing bedding belonging to one Gafnoo Jeewa, a Hindu residing at Mandavi. On Sunday afternoon the accused was seen picking up the bedding from the verandah of the complainant's house and walking off with it. He was arrested and made over to the police. Inquiries showed that he had been once in the David Sassoon Reformatory for six years and twice in Jail for petty thefts. He was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment for the present offence.

SAD SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—At Matarpakady Road, Mazagon, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Kaitana Josephine, a native Christian woman, aged twenty-two, wife of Joseph Manuel De Souza. The evidence showed that the deceased was married to her husband about five months ago in her native country whence they came to Bombay about a month ago and put up at the house of a friend named Vaz at Matarpakady Road, Mazagon. About three weeks ago De Souza got employment in the service of a Parsi at Madanpoora, and since then he along with his wife lived at his master's house. On Thursday last, De Souza was arrested by the police on a charge of having stolen Rs. 800 belonging to his master. Since the arrest of her husband the deceased appeared much distressed and behaved like one demented. On Monday, her body was found floating in a well at Mazagon and was removed by the police. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ASSAULT ON A BEGGAR WOMAN.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jefferies charged Gustan Mahomed Rees, a Pathan, with causing grievous hurt to one Bakhatbai, a mendicant woman, residing at Memonwada. The evidence showed that on Saturday morning last, the complainant went to Grant Road to beg for bread. The accused met her there and asked her if she was a Hindu by caste. She said she was not, whereupon the accused abused her. An altercation followed when the accused picked up a tin of oil and struck her with it on the face. He next took out his shoe and belaboured her with it fracturing her nasal bone. A policeman assisted by a Sidi intervened and rescued the woman from further injury and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate described the assault as a most brutal one, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 7 which sum was awarded to be paid to the woman as compensation.

A SWINDLE BY GOLDSMITHS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Gordhandas Lladhar, a broker and Amerchand Magan, a shroff, were charged No. 1 with cheating one Hazarimul Hakma and thereby inducing him to part with Rs. 220, and No. 2 with aiding and abetting No. 1 in the commission of the offence. It will be remembered that the accused had gold ornaments loaded with boda powder and got them pledged with the complainant. Superintendent Stanford with Inspector Sullivan prosecuted. The Magistrate in the course of his judgment remarked that the ornaments were loaded with the boda metallic powder at the shop of accused No. 2, and it was proved that Shamji Ghella was called at the Dhobi Talao police station on October 10th 1903. The Magistrate said he was surprised to find that the police officer who investigated the complaint of Chenmul Nanda was kind enough to refer the complaint to a Civil Court. Under what circumstances he made such an unjustifiable order, he had no materials before him to decide. In convicting both the accused the Magistrate sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST COMPOUNDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Joseph Francis Gracias, a young Goanese compounder, was charged by Sub-Inspector Shaw with cheating in respect of property belonging to different chemists. The accused had been previously convicted for theft. Formerly he was a compounder in the service of a Parsee lady doctor, Dr. Miss Navazbai Captain, residing at Frere Road and keeping a dispensary there. It appeared that on the 20th August, the accused presented a chit at the druggist's shop of Dr. Bezonji Nowroji, Horse dealer, L. M. & S. in Chira Bazar, purporting to come from Dr. Miss Captain for medical supplies. Dr. Bezonji was a victim to this plan. The accused tried a similar game upon Messrs. Wright and Co., Chemists and Druggists of Frere Road to whom a chit in the name of Dr. Miss N. M. Mehta was presented asking for medical supplies. Here also the accused was successful in the chit being presented through a coolie. In a third attempt the accused was caught and on his person Sub-Inspector Shaw found three chits supposed to come from other Parsee doctors asking for medical goods. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced aggregately to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW TRADE ROUTE TO TIBET.

EARLY November should see the survey party commence operations for the alignment of the Jalpaiguri-Chumbi route. The road will probably start from Ramshai Hat, one of the important market centres in the Western Bengal Duars, tapped by the Railway and connected by road to Jalpaiguri.

From Ramshai Hat the route will follow the existing road to Nagrakata, a station on the Eastern Extension of the Bengal-Duars Railway and, skirting the Hope Tea Estate, will cross the Bhutan frontier at Taijhora, eight miles from Nagrakata. The next 80 miles of the projected route will lie through independent Bhutan, the remaining 12 or 14 miles traversing Tibetan territory. An approximate estimate of about 41 lakhs has been sanctioned for the hundred odd miles of road, the construction of which will extend over a period of three years. There are no extraordinary physical difficulties to overcome, but the scarcity of any labour, skilled or otherwise, increases the cost of construction.

The survey party will have to depend on the services of Gurkha settlers from the lower slopes of Bhutan Hills. These splendid camp followers are staunch believers in the Sirkar and never plant their homesteads far from the British frontier line. To induce a sufficient following to leave their homes and rough it with a survey that will in all probability work into early winter good wages and warm clothing will have to be given. If the survey prove satisfactory next spring the operations of road-making will begin.

Special care will be taken in the provision of labour so that tea gardens will not be robbed of their dearly recruited coolies. To avoid competition and prevent the desertion of garden labour it would perhaps be desirable to invite tenders from local managers for the construction of bits of road near their gardens. If early arrangements are made the garden "sirdars" when recruiting could whip up a larger supply of coolies than usual to meet the new work. This would secure at once the goodwill of the planter and strict supervision of the work.

The heavy Bhutia makes an excellent navvy, and the portion of the road through his country will attract hordes who love to turn a rupee, especially when the British Raj is the paymaster.

A consideration of the route naturally brings us to its existing continuation in the shape of the Bengal-Duars Railway, which lies along the east bank of the River Teesta, and connected with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at the Lalmanir Hat. The Bengal-Duars Railway, originally designed to afford means of carriage for the Duars tea, was opened in 1893, from a point opposite Jalpaiguri town for a length of 33 miles to Mal P. O. and Dam Dim, with a branch to Ramshai Hat.

Roads in the Duars are few and mostly fair weather tracks, so that the railway filled a great want. And to further open up the Duars other extensions were undertaken; to the south to meet the E. B. S. Railway at Lalmanir Hat, and towards the east to Nagrakata and the tea gardens of Dalgaon and Madan Hat. The eastern extension had to contend with several engineering difficulties in bridging the Jaldacca, Diana, and other mountain rivers, whose force was an unknown quantity. The extension is nearing completion, and the little line which has played its part in developing the Duars will now form part of the highway to the Tibetan mart, and may yet see service as a north-eastern frontier line. There is no reason why a branch line should not be built at once from Nagrakata to Paijhora on the same gauge, metre as the rest of the Bengal-Duars Railway. Beyond Paijhora the feasibility of a mountain railway will be established by the coming survey. A technical journal announced lately that the construction of the branch had begun, but so far not even a railway survey has been made. At present negotiations are in progress for the State to work the Bengal-Duars Railway through the agency of the E. B. S. Railway, and in view of the larger interests encalled by the construction of the Jalpaigari Chumbi trade route an early amalgamation seems advisable. By the continuity of gauge Nagrakata is in touch with Lucknow and Cawnpore, and is as accessible as Siliguri, the base during the late operations. If necessary, troops and supplies could be raised in 48 hours from these mobilization centres to the base.

The tract of the Western Duars, which will be put into direct touch with the Chumbi Valley, comprises that portion of the Jalpaiguri District that we acquired from the Bhutan Darbar in 1864. It is a matter of history now that the outrages of the Bhutias on our subjects in Koch Behar and in Assam necessitated the mission of Mr. Ashley Eden in the cold weather of 1863 to the Bhutanese Darbar. The mission failed, and Mr. Eden was subjected to gross insults at the hands of Tongsa Pfenlow and his faction. In 1864 we requested the release of our subjects, and, no satisfaction being obtained from the Deb and Dharam Rajas, in November, 1864, Government annexed the Bengal Duars. But it was not till 1865 that the Bhutias were awed into submission by a show of force. Contingent on their good behaviour the Bhutanese receive an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000, and it will be remembered that it was lately necessary to withhold payment. The area of the land covers about 3 300 square miles comprising excellent pasturage, heavy forest and tea-lands. In 1874 the tea industry found a footing in the Duars, and has steadily grown. Tobacco is very largely cultivated in the southern parts while the area under jute is gradually spreading. The country is extremely fertile and with an annual average rainfall of 135 inches the Duars are practically immune from drought. The local inhabitants find nature so prolific that they cannot be got to work for a daily wage and are only gradually learning to grow staples for export. With a total population of 375,000 there is room for immigration and the resources and possibilities of the Duars only require to be known to attract the sturdier races from the Upper Provinces and Oudh. An attempt was made some years ago to relieve the over-congested Patna District but for some reason the plan was dropped. A Santhali settlement was formed under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society while every year gangs of coolies from Chota Nagpur and Behar come for temporary work. The Indigenous races of Rajbansis, Meches, Guard, Bhutias, Toocs, form an interesting, ethnic study but a more enterprising class of inhabitants is required to develop the Duars.

The climate of the Duars has a deadly reputation fairly earned in the past, but as the country opens up more freely the general condition will undoubtedly improve. The trade of the country is largely centred in the Marwaris, locally known as Kyans or foreigners. At regular centres markets or "hats" are held once or twice a week. These "hats" afford the only opportunity for the local trade, and at them not only is local produce for sale, but manufactured articles from England (not to say German) are on view. To meet the planting community most of the large Governments "hats" are held on Sundays, when the coolies are free to make their weekly market. The advantage of the direct trade route between the Duars and the Chumbi Valley will be incalculable in developing the resources of the former. Wax, wool, musk, resins, furs, and ponies will find their way from the valley; while in return, our manufactured goods will have an easy outlet, and who knows but that Thibet with her demand for green teas, will effect what no bonus in England has done in restricting the production of black teas.—A. V. H. in the "Pioneer."

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' WORK.

The Honorary Magistrates' Bench in Mazagaon has been in working order since the 1st of September, and it has altogether disposed of till the 31st October, 1,951 cases, of which 514 were dealt with in September and 1,137 were in October. The Girgaum and Dadar Courts began working from the 1st of October, and the number of cases decided in them are 1,028 and 501 respectively. In taking these statistics into consideration the fact should not be lost sight of that whatever the number of accused persons might be under one charge of being drunk and disorderly, the case is counted as one, whereas in causing obstruction cases each individual offender is counted as a separate case. From the above figures it would appear that the cases in the Girgaum Court are nearly double in number to those in Mazagon, and four times those in Dadar. But in the Girgaum Court, most of the obstruction cases come from the Nul Bazar section, which literally teems with squatters; while in Dadar most of the drunk and disorderly cases occur among the mill-hands. The receipts on account of fines also is pretty heavier in Girgaum than in the other Courts.

In the Girgaum Court, yesterday, a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, disposed of 53 cases. There were two cases of behaving in a drunken and disorderly manner. The accused in one case was reported to be troublesome character, and was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment. In the other case a man and woman had previous convictions, and were sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment, with this difference, that the woman's imprisonment was ordered to be simple.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow 639 tons, Captain J Laissea sailed yesterday for Saigon in ballast.

THE steamer Prome, 2899 tons, Captain F Mckay, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Ardito 2301 tons, Captain E Villa, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Biron Balfour, 2352 tons, Captain H H Bridge, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 26th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H M Cuttush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhia 3,352 tons Captain R Phillips arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 16th October with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1569 tons Captain R J Garrick, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs Sindler Mrs Stanger and one deck passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Baron Balfour s	Bridge	Calcutta, Oct 28
Nov. 1	Santhia s	Phillips	Rangoon Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste, &c
	Appamatoe s	Simpson	Philadelphia
	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool &c
	Madura s	Cutbush	Karachi &c
	Henry Bolckow s	Laissea	Saigon
	Ardito s	Villa	Calcutta &c

The following vessels obtain their port clearance yesterday.—

Steamer Prome, Mckay for Liverpool via Karachi
" Flamingo, Dunckley for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Gulf of Trinidad for Jeddah
" Wardha for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	From
29	Satara	6307	Rangoon
23	Ranza	3134	Colombo
29	Victorious	2232	Boston
29	Nawab	2641	Bombay
28	Strathmore	2292	Bombay
19	Marienfels	3700	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	For
29	Singu	1913	Rangoon
29	Venetia	2133	Dundee
29	Catherine Apear	1730	Hongkong
29	Victorious	2232	Boston
30	Surada	2144	Australia
30	Bangala	1939	Rangoon
30	Ethiopia	1102	Chittagong
30	Moy (ship)	1544	Demerara
30	Nirani	2573	Bombay
30	Amaryllis	2178	Karachi
31	Adato	2145	Bombay
31	Sutherland	2277	Bombay
31	Rajput	3363	Java Ports
31	Twingoon	1120	Rangoon
31	Colobaria	2420	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goleonda left London on the evening of the 29th and Uia left Suez afternoon of 30th ult.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Buchanan arrived in London on the morning of the 30th ult.

The P and O S N Co's steamer India arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 31st ult.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 1st Nov. via Mombassa.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria left Colombo for Bombay on the 1st instant and may be expected here on the 5th instant at daybreak.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQ

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1904.

THE BEAR'S PAW AND THE DRAGON'S CLAW.

MR. E. H. PARKER, in an instructive article in the "Monthly Review," under the above title, shows that on the whole Russia's record with China has been a peaceful one, and, as human affairs go, not at all a wicked one—at least, up to the deplorable and fatal moment when it was decided to break public faith and to try and fill the pockets of certain high-placed speculators at the expense of Korea and Japan. Mr. Parker begins his story of Russo-Chinese intercourse with the year 1220, when Russia, under the name of Oros, was a dependency of the Mongol hordes who dominated from the Danube to the China Seas. Between the disappearance from China of the Mongol Tartars and the conquest of the Manchu Tartars, a purely Chinese dynasty reigned for three centuries terminating with the year 1643. The records of this period, it is shown, contain not a single mention of the word Russia, "a forgotten country, hopelessly isolated from China by the independent Mongol khanates, whose one aim was to try and recover the plains of the Flowery Land which their ancestors had lost." Towards the end of this period, the Tsar endeavoured to re-open relations with China, and Russian adventurers were even sighted to the west of Peking by the Portuguese traveller Pinto and the Jesuit missionaries; but Chinese records know nothing of these alleged facts. The Manchu race, having first consolidated itself upon a formidable basis, imposed the pig-tail upon conquered China, and Manchu and and Chinese, from the middle of the seventeenth century, became politically the same thing. But the Manchu dynasty of China and the Romanoff dynasty of Russia, both developed their imperial careers at the same period, and each consequently had an equal moral right to extensions on the virgin Amur soil. There being no prominent Manchu towns or settlements in the contested region, which was practically the northernmost of what is now called the "Three Manchurian Provinces," the Manchu conquerors were obliged to withdraw to Ninguta and Kirin, in order to recruit after each victory, just as the Russians were able to draw fresh supplies from their unassailable bases at Nertchinsk and Irkutsk. This no man's land, writes Mr. Parker, "had always been nature's barrier between the Turkish and Tungusic races; and the Turko-Mongol races having now become weak and divided, Russia was viewed by the Manchus as a fresh-blooded tribe allied to the Kipchak and Kirghiz groups of the Far West, simply renewing a contest for supremacy which had been going on intermittently for eighteen hundred years," Years after, under the Treaty of Nertchinsk, both sides of the river Amur were ceded to the Chinese, from the junction of that river with the Shilka and the Argun right down to the sea.

So recently as 1690, a Manchu officer, who for eight years, had under various exalted Commissioners been practically the guiding spirit in Russian affairs, proceeded to the junction of the Shilka and the Argun and there set up a store recording this agreement. As Mr. Parker points out the eventful year 1689 coincides with the assumption of complete administrative independence by Peter the Great, who in that year shook off the intriguing influences of his elder sister Sophia. Peter had already surrounded himself with Dutch, Scotch, Danish and German instructors. He sent one of these on a mission to the Chinese Court, after which the Chinese Emperor wrote "the Russians are of robust material, but they have a biased, persistent character and very unaccommodating ideas of right and wrong. It appears that their country, the frontiers of which are just beyond Turfan, is twenty thousand li (six thousand miles) in extent. Many will think it is a glorious thing for us thus to receive the tribute of distant foreign vassals, but personally, I very much fear all this business may contain the seeds of trouble for our sons and grandsons. Still if China keeps strong and true to herself, foreign complications are not likely to arise." It was good advice the Emperor gave his country, and had China kept strong and true to herself she would not now be in the unhappy position she is. Mr. Parker shows us that the Chinese records are more specific than any other with reference to the Kalmuk empire. The presence of Kalmuks in Russia is signalised as early as 1705 when Peter employed them in preparing the site of his new capital, St. Petersburg.

After many vicissitudes was trade between the two countries established. An attempt, made to open up trade, through the Kirghiz as their agents, was promptly stopped, but in 1768 thirteen articles were drawn up, under which trade was re-opened at Kiachta where it has been formerly carried on. In the first generation of the nineteenth century, Russia was scarcely heard of, and it was not until after our first war with China that she woke up to her advantages. In 1848 some of her trading ships went to Shanghai, but were sent away on the ground that the land trade only was Russia's prerogative. The persuasive influence of the British Consul was sought as a reinforcement in order to convince the Russians of their presumption. In the following year, followed some encroachments on the Kirghiz frontier. Both Russians and Chinese were in the habit of levying taxes on Kirghiz horses and the Senate, having been invited to explain Russia's trespasses, pleaded that trade at Kiachta was now insufficient in view of growing populations; the Chinese Government was invited to sanction the opening of Ili, Tarbagatai and Kashgar. Objection was raised so far as Kashgar was concerned. Less than fifty years ago "Russian ships, manned by Chinese crews calling themselves English," endeavoured to trade with Shanhai-kwan, and from that day forth Russia began to employ the methods which have since distinguished her. The Chinese Government was kept in a state of perpetual tension by Russian aggressions, some of them real and other faucied. From the time of the great Mussulman rebellion in north-west China to the breaking out of the Japan-China War in 1894, the Russians remained remarkably quiet. The defeat of the French in Tonquin, the rise of the new navy, the Chinese activity in Korea and so forth, gave them a wholesale dread of China's resources. Alarmed for the future of her Siberian Railway which had meanwhile been sanctioned and was progressing in a normal way; she then developed fresh activities with the Cassini convention. The Boxer wars led to the "temporary" occupation of Newchang and Manchuria, and marked the period at which Russia's line of conduct entirely forsook the principles of rectitude and ultimately landed her in the sorry predicament in which she now finds herself.

CANADA AND PREFERENCES.

THE idealist is not usually a person capable of estimating the full force of the common facts which prevent the realisation of his ideal. This mainly explains the reason why at inconvenient moments inconvenient facts arise to demonstrate the difficulties Mr. Chamberlain must overcome to achieve his Imperial Zollverin. Mr. Chamberlain hopes to benefit British trade, while the Colonies are frankly looking to their own individual interests; and the ex-Colonial Secretary assumes that the results will be mutually satisfactory. It will help us to come to a conclusion on the subject if we take a glance at what is happening in Canada. There, both parties are now committed to an early revision of the tariff in the direction of greater protection for home industries. Whether Sir Wilfred Laurier is returned at the next general election, which will shortly take place, or the Conservatives oust him from power, a revision of the tariff must take place, and it will include an enhancement of the duties on British goods. The result of the operation of preferential duties during the last seven years has been to produce a demand for the lowering of the preference from Canadian manufacturers whose trade has suffered in consequence of the increased importation of British goods. The clamour has been loudest in the woollen trade because the increased imports of British goods under preferential duties has been greatest in that industry. In 1897-98, the first year of the preferences, they were offered to other countries besides Great Britain; but in 1899-00 they began to be restricted to British goods. From that year to 1903-04 the value of the woollens securing preferential rates increased from seven million dollars to twelve million dollars or about seventy per cent. The imports of dutiable woollens under the general tariff in the same period fell off. The German surtax may have had a good deal to do with this change, but so far as that has meant a stimulus to imports securing preferential rates, Professor A. W. Flux says it has been severely felt by the Canadian manufacturers.

The net result has been to compel the raising of the preferential tariff on an important group of woollen goods to thirty per cent. The general tariff remains at thirty-five per cent. on these goods and the preferential rate is reduced from one-third to one-seventh of the general rate. This has afforded some relief to the Canadian woollen manufacturers but not enough, and they now demand a further revision. They declare that to save their industry the net rate of duty must be raised on all kinds of woollens, and determined efforts will be made to secure such an increase of the tariffs. During last year the value of British woollen goods imported into Canada was £1,700,000 and how far the raising of the duties may reduce the extent of this trade cannot be foreseen. But that it will have a serious effect upon British trade with Canada cannot be doubted. One estimate puts the probable loss in British exports to the Dominion by the raising of the duties at anything from a quarter to half a million sterling. The attitude of Canada in this instance should be instructive. Their first experience of a preference in favour of the mother country has produced extreme dissatisfaction in the industries affected. Next to the woollen manufacturers, the cotton trade has complained most loudly of the competition with home products stimulated by preferences. On the other hand if the preferences on woollen and cotton goods be reduced, the chief interest of British manufacturers in preferential duties must disappear. The advantage given to the British exporter is a restricted one and, because it is restricted and its operation is felt all the more severely in a circumscribed sphere of Canadian industry. If the Colonist is given relief in this matter, it means that British trade must suffer. The difficulties of Mr. Chamberlain in face of a situation of this kind are increased by Canadian politicians who declare themselves ardent adherents of Chamberlainism and at the same time insist that the Canadian market must be secured to the Canadian producer wherever that can be done. As Mr. Chamberlain has said "You cannot have it both ways," though the Colonists seem determined to try and conduct their fiscal arrangements on the "heads I win, tails you lose" principle. It is, no doubt, good policy for each part of the Empire to shape its tariff in accordance with what it believes to be its own interests, but it is a considerable mistake to assume that this opposes no obstacle to the establishment of an imperial system of preferences which shall be equally advantageous to all parts of the Empire.

THE MYSTERIOUS TORPEDO BOATS.

ACCORDING to a telegram to a Calcutta contemporary, the opinion is growing in St. Petersburg that the Baltic Fleet fired on their own torpedo boats which were scouting and suddenly, appeared from the rear, causing a panic in the darkness. The "Novoe Vremya" admits the possibility of such an error which it excuses in view of "the warnings to beware of a sudden and insidious Japanese attack." We may take it that this version has been sent to St. Petersburg by a Russian Naval Officer, and the Press has thought it best to adopt it. It would never do to admit that there were no torpedo boats in the neighbourhood of the fleet, and as the whereabouts of every British naval vessel afloat could be testified to, they recognise that the best plan is to own up. The "Novoe Vremya" sees that by adopting this theory, it is possible to reconcile the two stories and by no other process could it possibly be done. At the same time they fail to free themselves of the charge of being panic-stricken, and that, within a day's journey of their own coast. We commend the prudence of the British Admiralty in sending a battleship to escort the transport Assaye to Southampton. Had they not done so, the Russians might have mistaken her for a Japanese battleship and have sunk her off Vigo. We do not expect the Japanese anticipate much difficulty in dealing with the Baltic fleet. Left to itself, it will doubtless work out its own destruction in a very short time.

THE export of bees' wax from India—chiefly from Bengal and in smaller quantity from Bombay—amounted in 1902-03 only to 4,500 cwts. for which Rs. 385,000 were paid. This wax however is very superior to European wax, in that it is free from adulteration. Indian wax keeps a long time in large masses, and the export trade in it, almost stationary in the last two decades, is capable of much development. The same may be said of the very primitive method of collecting and refining the wax as practised by the natives.

FOR the last three years petroleum-motors have been in use for watering the orange gardens of Jaffa. Germans introduced these motors and English firms adopted them later. About 160 were sold in Jaffa up to the end of 1903.

So plentiful is fruit in England this year, especially since the September storms which tumbled all the half-mellowed pears and the wholly unripe plums—not one had got the bloom on—that in Essex and Kent pigs are being fed on it. This local plenty does not make fruit any cheaper to town-folk, the prices in shops being as high as usual.

THE Earl of Leicester, who has already paid the entire cost of restoring two churches near his residence at Holkham, has now undertaken virtually to rebuild a third in North Norfolk, in the little parish of Kempstone, which has a population of only forty-eight. To the Consistory Court, which directed a citation to issue for the restoration, a curious picture was presented of the state of the edifice. Its thatched roof collapsed in 1895, the nave is open to the sky, and trees and shrubs are actually growing in it. Ivy is everywhere, and pulpit and seats have fallen into a sorry state of dilapidation. In the chancel is an old pew, the property of the Fitzroy family, which was furnished with the unusual luxury of a fireplace. No services had been possible for a long time past, and the Earl of Leicester, who is lay rector of the parish, and the sole landowner, intends, when the place is restored, to make it serve as a mortuary chapel for Kempstone and the adjoining parish of Beeston.

THE Japanese have marked the field so that those who run may read, says the War correspondent of the "Morning Post":—"A month ago posts were erected on the different summits, all inscribed with Japanese characters to the effect that the hill was captured by the Second Army Corps of Japan. In English figures the date was given. There were also other posts and crosses on the hill, the posts marking the graves of Japanese and the crosses the resting places of Russians. There were many sights to recall the horrors of that day in June when the Russians fled before the intrepid Japanese to find death in an ambuscade not many miles away. The skeletons of men with torn remnants of Russian uniforms were seen in the defile. Animals had dragged the corpses from the graves. Leaves torn from Testaments printed in Russian and letters bearing the postmark of Russian cities were among the thing left lying on the field. As on many a battlefield, blood-red flowers had sprung up."

A HAMBURG man named E. Heuer, a piano maker residing in Maxico, has discovered and patented in Mexico and in the United States, a method of making from crude oil, saw-dust and some other refuse, a new heating material which in the form of briquettes, similar to coal-briquettes, will be brought on the market. Mexican railway Companies have started testing the Heuer-briquetts in the furnaces of their engines. It is stated that 100 kg. of briquettes will burn for an hour, developing a steam power of 175 lbs. drawing freight weighing 100 tons up a 2 1/2 grade incline; so that 1000 lbs. of these briquettes are equal in energy to 2000 lbs. of coal. Heuer's discovery is of the greater importance for Mexico as in the districts suffering from the scarcity and high price of wood and coal, numerous borings for petroleum have given good results, so that the Standard Oil Company of New York are already contemplating acquiring the control of the Mexican petroleum springs.

THE founder of one of the most remarkable charities in the world has recently died in the person of Mr. Louis Fleischmann, of New York. He established what is now known as "the bread line." Noticing a crowd of tramps standing outside the gratings of his large bakery, he offered to feed them all with hot new loaves if they would get "in line," and he continued the practice regularly until this form of charity is one of the best known in the States. Before Mr. Fleischmann went to the States, in 1874, he had won high distinction in the Austrian army. Born in Vienna in 1836, he served as a private during the Austro-Prussian War, received a commission for conspicuous bravery, and latter two medals from the Emperor for a brave act at Sadowa, when he had several horses shot under him, but rallied his company again and again. He made a fortune in the States, but gave away liberally to charities, especially Jewish, to which community he belonged.

HUMBERT of Fredmont, Crown Prince of Italy will be baptised at Rome on the 11th of November. Some details of the ceremony are now published. At the request of Queen Helene an immense banquet will be given to the poor at the Villa Borghese, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Queen herself. The baptismal ceremony will take place in the grand hall of the Quirinal, where an altar will be erected. At eleven o'clock prompt the guests will take their places. A procession will be formed, at the head of which will march the Knights of the Order of the Annunciation, followed by the ladies of honour, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, the Ministers and Secretaries of State, the chiefs of the civil and military Household, the judges of the Court of Cassation, the officers of the army and navy, and municipal representatives. The Prince will be carried by a lady of honour, attended on one side by the King and on the other by the Queen Dowager. Queen Helene will take no part in the ceremony, which will be performed by M. Veccarria, the Chaplain Royal, assisted by the vicars of the Chapels Palatine, to the number of twelve, including the Cure of St. Vincent's, in which parish the Quirinal is situate.

STOESSEL OF PORT ARTHUR.

AN HEROIC FIGURE.

Of all the Russians whom the present war has brought to the fore the most interesting, from the scenic point of view, is certainly General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur. Cold-blooded Westerners are always inclined to look on him askance; they even go so far as to dub him a poseur and phrase-maker, and not altogether without reason, for, oddly enough, considering what a thorough soldier he is in other respects, striking attitudes and telling phrases have for him undoubtedly a quite special attraction. He is never so happy as when playing the chief role in a thrilling episode, never so happy as when enunciating noble sentiments in picturesque terms. He dearly loves the dramatic, and revels in the sensational; he is one of those, in fact, who play to the gallery instinctively, if unconsciously, who moreover play to it always in buskins. In judging of him it behoves one to bear well in mind that he is a Slav; for an Anglo-Saxon who talked in quite the strain in which he talks sometimes in public—in private life he is a silent man rather than otherwise, it is interesting to note—would most likely be a perfect humbug, and a humbug the General most emphatically is not. On the contrary, he is an eminently straightforward, sincere man, and he really feels all that he says, even when he indulges in expressions that strikes others as being decidedly flamboyant.

A RELIGIOUS PAN-SLAV.

Then General Stoessel is not only a Slav, but a Pan-Slav, and that not of the political type so much as the religious, a fact that adds not a little to the difficulty of understanding him aright, observes a writer in "The World." Russia is for him Holy Russia; and Port Arthur is in his eyes holy too, if only because her flag waves over it; just as, in the eyes of the Crusaders, every town they ever captured from the Pagans was holy. He is just as sure that he is fighting Heaven's own battle when fighting against the Japs, as those Crusaders were sure, when fighting against the Saracens. He is essentially mediæval in feeling. There is no touch of the latter-day scoffer in him, no touch of the easy-going worlding. Were it otherwise, never could he have written that proclamation of his, which, to twentieth-century Western folk, smacked almost of blasphemy, with its "Te Deums" mingled with "Glorias" to the slayers of men. His wild outburst of fierce delight when his troops drove the foe from the High Hill was certainly mediæval, barbaric, perhaps, to boot; his very manner of fighting, indeed, is in its essence both mediæval and barbaric. All honour is certainly due to him as a brave man, a true hero, who is serving his country well; still even his warmest friends must admit that with the heroism of an Attila, he has all an Attila's ruthlessness, all his craving to smite the foe hip and thigh. There are not many men surely in this our day who could have found it in their hearts to have recourse, as he did, to the throwing of pyroxyline bombs, just as there are not many men who could have found it in their hearts to insist, as he did, on the degradation of his own comrade, Admiral Uchtomsky. The Admiral's only offence, it must be remembered, was that he refused to fight on mediæval lines, and when he had to choose, not only for himself but for thousands of his fellows, between certain death on the high sea and safety in harbour, chose safety.

OF GERMAN DESCENT.

One of the General's relatives, a lady, recently sent a vehement protest to the press because [some one or other had hinted that he was by descent a German, perhaps even a German Jew! He was nothing of the kind, she declared, on the contrary, he was a "pure-blooded Russian." She seemed quite irate, indeed, at the mere suggestion that he might possibly have a drop or two of German blood in his veins. None the less, as a point of fact, he has not one drop but many drops, typical Slav though he be, alike in appearance, manner, and character, for his grandfather, General Ivan Stoessel, was certainly a German by descent, and a member of the Lutheran Church, although he brought up his son, Colonel Michael, the father of the Port Arthur hero, in the tenets of the Orthodox faith. General Ivan was himself a distinguished soldier, who won his spurs fighting against Napoleon the Great, and later became Governor of Tsarkoe Selo, where there is still a street that bears his name. His grandson, Anatoli Michaelovitch, was, until within quite recent days, practically an unknown man, even in Russia, except in official military circles, and even there he was held in no very special esteem, being looked upon merely as an able, conscientious, hard-working officer, who might be relied upon merely to carry out faithfully instructions given to him. Any suggestion that he was a brilliant military genius, who would make all Europe ring with his fame, would have been hailed with a laugh even a year ago. When he was placed in command of its garrison, it must be remembered, there was no reason, so far as official Russians chose to see, for supposing that Port Arthur was not every whit as secure from attack as Kronstadt.

When last February Admiral Togo made his famous first attack on Port Arthur, General Stoessel was certainly caught napping; he was no more prepared for war at that moment than were his superiors, the Viceroy, Alexeieff, and his Chief of Staff, Pflug. But for this the blame does not rest with him, for he had no reason to suppose that war was coming; he had received the most positive assurances, indeed, both officially and non-officially, that war was not coming, that it could not possibly come. In spite of this, however, when it did come, he was wild with anger against himself for not having foreseen it; for having allowed himself to be taken unawares by the foe; and from that moment to this he has practically worked night and day trying to make good the harm then done.

HOW HE WORKS.

So long as the Viceroy was at Port Arthur General Stoessel's hands were tied, in a measure at least, but as soon as he was free from all fear of interference he began at once to show his mettle. He suddenly developed a genius for seeing at a glance what ought to be done, and how it best could be done, that took by surprise even those who know him well. His vigour and activity knew no bounds. He was here, there, and everywhere the whole day long, toiling as the veriest galley-slave, putting the town into a state of complete defence; then, when night came throwing aside his gorgeous uniform as General and donning one that any private might wear he would creep about from post to post to see with his own eyes that those under him were doing there duty and keeping due watch. That the whole town, the garrison included were more or less demoralised when he took them in hand there can be no doubt. The hardest part of his hard task, indeed, has been stir up those around him and inspire them with his own enthusiasm—his own faith in them and in Russia. And how well he has done it is proved by the way in which they are now comporting themselves by the gallant fashion in which they are fighting by the ringing cheers they raised when he answered with a scoff the Japs' summons to surrender. "Remember, the whole world has its eyes on you" was the exhortation he addressed to his troops on that terrible day when the news of Kouropatkine's defeat first reached them. And the hint was enough; there was not one among them but re-echoed his words when he added: "It is not we who will yield." Never a murmur was raised when he replied, "But you can die," to the soldiers who informed him they could no longer hold the post he had given them to guard; and his order was obeyed to the letter when he told the garrison the Japs were driving out from Wolf Hill to return to Port Arthur at slow march.

RUTHLESS AND GENTLE.

Ruthless as he is in his dealings with the strong, no man could be more gentle or considerate than General Stoessel when the weak and suffering are in question. Never a day passes but he makes his way to the hospital, and strives by his kindly sympathy to lighten the burden the sick and wounded must bear. He is always accompanied by his much-loved wife, who, "petite" and fragile-looking as she is, works as hard as he does, and in her tender womanly way is perhaps every whit as brave as he is.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CRISIS ACUTE.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION.

JAPANESE ON THE MOVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The whole of the British fleet at Gibraltar has cleared for action.

Some unexplained hitch has occurred and all the Russian fleet has quitted Vigo, leaving four officers for the purposes of investigation.

Orders have been issued at Gibraltar which point to the Naval and Military being held in readiness for emergencies.

Count Benckendorff had an audience of the King to-day.

3-55 P. M.

A telegram from Gibraltar states that the battleship Caesar, the flag-ship of Lord Charles Beresford Commanding the Channel fleet, fired a gun recalling all officers to their ships. All are cleared for action.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have begun a significant movement, concentrating eastwards, and are receiving re-inforcements and evidently preparing for assuming the offensive.

A battle was raging at Port Arthur, all last Sunday.

The Japanese Diet meets on the 25th November to discuss the Budget which doubles the income-tax and augments other taxes to meet the war expenditure.

Great Britain and Russia are negotiating for a special convention to appoint a Commission of enquiry which will probably meet at Cherbourg.

The transport Assaye which had been detained at Gibraltar has proceeded on her voyage and is now escorted by the battleship Illustrious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

A "Statesman" special cablegram, dated London November 1st, states :—

The opinion is growing in St. Petersburg that the Baltic Fleet fired on their own torpedo boats which were scouting and suddenly appeared from the rear, causing a panic in the darkness. The "Novoe Vremya" admits the possibility of such an error which it excuses in view of the warnings to beware of a sudden and insidious Japanese attack.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 31st October, states that Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge will be the President of the Board of Trade and the International Inquiries, and may afterwards, if the Powers consent, sit on the Vigo Board of Inquiry. Otherwise he will be at the Foreign Office advising the Government during the Inquiry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON Nov. 1.

The "Standard" says the Board of Trade Commissioners, sent to the North Sea to examine the damage done to the unreturned trawlers, have ascertained that twenty suffered, some of them seriously.

The Russian ships at Vigo are the battleships Kniazsuvaroff, Borodino, Orel and Alexander the Third.

Three Russian destroyers from Tangier have arrived at Algiers.

Advices from Las Palmas state that four German steamers coal-laden for the Russians have sailed for the Cameroons and three Brisish have sailed for Reunion.

Lord Charles Beresford on board a destroyer yesterday visited Tangier and conferred at some length with the Captain of the Diana.

There are a number of British cruisers lying in Arosa Bay.

The Admiralty announces that there are fourteen ironclads, thirteen cruisers and a considerable number of destroyers at Gibraltar.

Admiral Alexeieff leaves Harbin to-day homeward bound.

Colombo telegrams, dated November 1st, state :—

Fresh Japanese attacks are reported to be in progress at Port Arthur. It is stated that the Japanese hope to take the great fortress by the date of the Emperor's birthday, early in November.

The Inspector-General of the Russo-Chinese Navigation Company, who escaped from Port Arthur in a junk, said that the fortress would never yield from starvation as there was a considerable store of provisions to start with. The place is being constantly revictualled by Chinese junks.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued, calling upon the people of Japan to await in patience the outcome of the war.

Large quantities of contraband are constantly reaching Vladivostock. Most of the ships engaged in this trade fly the German and Norwegian flags. With the return of the autumn gales, the arduous nature of the work of the Japanese blockading squadron in the Gulf has been much increased, and there is very little abatement in the activity of attempts to run the blockade since enormous profits are to be made from shipping stores to forbidden ports.

Hongkong wires :—It is believed General Kuropatkin has at his disposal now 280 battalions, composed of 270,000 men. The Japanese forces number 180,000. It is reported from a well-informed source that in high quarters it is considered that General Kuropatkin's position is compromised. The left wing of the Russian Army, having yielded the centre, has given way.

A Kiel firm has undertaken the supply of a large quantity of coal to the Baltic Fleet. The steamer Mimi is at present taking in 1,100 tons of English coal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATE MR. KRUGER.

Going to S. Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A Dutch steamer sailed last evening conveying Mr. Kruger's remains to South Africa.

Wreaths were sent by members of the Dutch Royal family to place on the coffin.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

An Arbitration Treaty.

President Roosevelt has announced that an Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain is being negotiated.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Melbourne Cup :—

Acrasis	1
Lord Cardigan	2
Blinker	3

RAILWAY STATION ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Mr. Robert Rae, of the Standard Jute Mills, Sittaghur, in attempting to board a train which was just leaving Sialdah station, fell between the train and the platform, fracturing his arm and leg. He would have been killed outright, had the train not been brought instantly to a standstill. His condition in the hospital is said to be serious.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

At the annual general meeting of the Caledonian Society yesterday, Sir Andrew Fraser was asked to become Patron of the Society. Mr. Dan Currie was elected president, and Messrs. D. M. Hamilton and James Macgregor, Vice-Presidents. There are now 147 life and 259 annual members. The income available for distribution during the year was Rs. 3,182 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,005 which included a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Queen Victoria School. There will be the annual dinner on St. Andrew's Day at which Sir Andrew Fraser will preside and Mr. Fraser Blair will act as croupier.

STRIKE OF DOCK COOLIES AT CALCUTTA.

Some 2,000 coolies employed at the Calcutta Jetties went on strike to-day, refusing to occupy the residential sheds constructed for them at Kidderpore by the Port Commissioners. Work was, therefore, practically dislocated. Negotiations are proceeding towards a settlement.

LATER.

The coolie strike at Calcutta Jetties is not so serious as at first reported. A few men, undoubtedly are disinclined to occupy the new lines and will rather not work, otherwise the work is going on as usual.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will inspect the 2nd Battalion (P. W. O.) Yorkshire Regiment, at 8-15 a.m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant. Dress.—Drill order, khaki. After parade, the Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Forces, will visit the Barracks and Regimental Institutes.

Arrangements have now been made under which the wife, widow, or minor child of any non-commissioned officer or private of the British Army who is, or may hereafter become, a depositor in the Indian Post Office Savings Bank, may, with effect from the 1st January 1905, have his or her account transferred direct to the British Post Office Savings Bank when leaving this country for the United Kingdom. The transfer of such accounts will be subject to all the conditions, and be governed by the rules already in force, relating to the transfer of the accounts of non-commissioned officers and privates of the British Army to the British Post Office Savings Bank.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 1.

Lieut M Glasse, Army Veterinay Department, from England.
Lieut E H G Leggett, R F A, from Rawalpindi.
Lieut L R Tyldenwright, 3rd Hussars, from Sialkote.
Captain Keith Hamilton, Oxford Light Infantry from Umballa.
Captain W I Smith, S and T Corps, from Kasauli.
Captain C L S Seeton-Brown, 55th Coke's Rifles, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Lieut A I Ross R E, on 31st October from Roorkee.
Lieut E M Harris, 1st Middlesex Regiment, from Secunderabad.
Lieut A C Dundas, 1st Middlesex Regiment, from Secunderabad.
Captain R F Peiniger, R A from Madras.
Major I Thomson, R A M Corps, from St Thomas' Mount.
Major F C L Waller, 42nd Deoli Regiment, from Deoli.
Captain F C Hirst, Survey of India, from England.
Lieutenant J F S Gordon, Royal Scots, from Kamptee.
Lieut-Colonel E H Hazelton, Army Veterinary Department, from Poona.
Major T H Corkery, R A M C, from Mount Abu.
Lieut B B Crozier, 62nd Battery, R F A, from Kamptee.
2nd Lieut W B Benton, 61 Co, R G A, from Simla.
Lieut J P Thomson, 35th Scinde Horse, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 1.

Lieut P V Beatly, A V Department, to Jhansi.
Captain C L Magniac, R E, to England per "Imperatrix."
Lieut-Colonel W A Mawson, I M S, to Main Mir.
Major H V Biggs, R E, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Lieutenant W R Tyldenwright 3rd Hussars, to Sialkote.
Captain R de C Fanner, Staff, to England.
Captain A Walpole, R E, to Secunderabad.
Lieut-Colonel N. Greany, L M S, Aurangabad.
Major H C V Harison, R F A, to Bangalore.
Major C Blackwell, R A M C, to Quetta.
2nd-Lieutenant R P Steven, 2nd Suffolk Regiment to Karachi.

A NEW lubricating material, called "Simplicit" patented in Austria, has been introduced by a Vienna chemical factory. It is a vaseline-oil which, mixed in the proportion of one to fifty of water, gives a very fatty, milk-white liquid which can be used as a substitute for other lubricants in iron and metal industries. Simplicit is entirely neutral, so that there is no danger of its oxydising the metal work it is employed to lubricate. It has another advantage—that in spite of its valuable qualities it is cheap to use. It cannot be utilised for washing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DAN LENO DEAD.

A Popular Comedian.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The death is announced of Dan Leno, the famous Comedian.

Mr. Dan Leno has paid the penalty of the great success he achieved as a comic singer and an actor of farcical comedy parts. When he reached the height of his success, the public were never tired of seeing him. He broke down under the incessant strain of his profession early last year, and after a period of rest was able to appear in pantomime at Drurly Lane last winter. But to his friends there was much that was pathetic in his reappearance, for his illness had clearly left its mark. He had been on the stage since boyhood when he appeared at Music Halls with his father. He won his early distinctions as a dancer and he was a popular favourite in the Provinces before he achieved success in London where the audiences did not take to his clog dancing and compelled him to bloosom forth as a comedian. He has himself told the story of his life in a popular periodical from which the following sketch is extracted :—

I was born in London, and at the age of three, writes Leno, made my first appearance at the Cosmotheca, a "Palace of Varieties" that stood in Bell Street, a few doors from Edgware Road. I was a contortionist or posturer at that early age, and my mother made my first suit of acrobat's tights from two pair of black stockings. I was, of course, very small, and those tights covered me from head to heel.

Dancing came to me naturally, and was soon a principal feature of my part of the entertainment. When I toured with my parents I had an alto voice, and sang many songs in the course of an evening, for the "Leno Family" usually supplied the whole of the programme wherever we were engaged. Each of us sang, I danced, and the night concluded with a comic sketch by the entire company of three.

I am not naturally superstitious, but I have heard rats are unlucky, and I can certainly date the commencement of our troubles to the time when I first sang a song called, "Pity the Poor Italian Boy," in which I utilised, as an embellishment, a couple of live white rats. These creatures played about on me and ran on the stage, always coming to my call.

I remember my original rendering of the song vividly. We had engaged a Hall at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, having been taken to that part of the country by a manager who engaged us at Yarmouth. This man left us in the lurch, and after we had paid in advance for the hall at Sleaford we were absolutely penniless. We billed ourselves with the posters left behind by our departed impresario having first cut off the old headings. These posters could not have been attractive for when we opened the doors, the only people present were one lady and her two children. She wanted three sixpenny seats and tendered half-a-crown. There was not a farthing of change in the treasury. But my father was a man of many expedients, and he held hard on to the half-crown. Step inside madam, he said, and I will bring you the shilling change. The lady sat in the centre of the stalls father went out, broke into the coin and returned. After giving our patron her change our bank consisted of one-and-four-pence.

The lady and her children formed the entire audience. We waited and waited with the doors wide open but no body entered, The lady became fidgety and wanted to know when the performance would commence. There was no help for it, we had to make a start. "Go on and sing your new song," said my father. Better times began to dawn when we walked into Wakefield. There was a clogdancing competition for a purse of silver and a leg of mutton. The show was for the benefit of Messrs. Melrose and Richards. Richards played the violin. I had not entered in the name of Leno —my father's professional pride was still high. But Richards recognised us, for he had known my parents in their better days. Carrying his violin under his chin, he passed where I stood, and whispered while he tuned up, Isn't it Leno? 'Yes' I said. 'Right' said Richard; see how I'll play for you; 'He played like an angel, and I carried away the purse of silver and the leg of mutton.

It was in 1880 that I won the championship belt for clog-dancing. Frank Belton, a comic singer, advised my father to enter for the contest, to be held at the Princess's Palace, Leeds. My father thought I had not the ghost of a chance. 'Then,' said Belton, 'let me enter him and share profits.' 'No,' said my father, 'if it is good enough for you, it is good enough for me. I was entered, and I won. This was the first occasion on which I was billed as Dan Leno. I had always been George—my right name, but, by the error of the man who received the entries, I was booked as Dan, and in that name the championship of the world was allotted me, and I had to remain re-christened.

"I won this belt—the first belt - three times. Then the judges of another contest awarded it to somebody else. I bowed to their decision.

"I have won the belt," I said, "you are the judges I give it up." I cannot go deeper into details, but the climax was reached when the new holder, forfeiting his claim, was summoned at the police-court for return of the belt

'How much is the belt worth?" asked the magistrate.

The promoter of the contests, instead of saying, that a championship belt could not be valued in coin of the realm, replied :

"Ten pounds."

"Very well," said the magistrate, "Let this man pay ten pounds or give up the belt."

The money was paid, and the belt lost. In these circumstances a new belt was provided.

As "Champion Clog-Dancer of the World" I came to London seventeen years ago, appearing at three halls, the Foresters,' Middlesex, and Gatti's. My title was a proud one in the provinces, but London had not been educated up to it. In the country I depended on my clogs, my singing counted for very little. London, not caring for the clogs, took to the songs.

So I became a comedian by accident, Please don't blame me for it. It was not my fault."

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

THE hired transport Plassy, Captain T. H. Seymour, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details, consisting of 40 officers, 15 ladies and 8 children, 941 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, and 72 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col R H Forman, R A M C
Lieut-Col and Mrs E H Hazelton, R F A
Major and Mrs T H Corkery and 2 children, R A M C
Major A P Longfield R G A
Major and Mrs J Thompson and child, R A M C
Vety Major and Mrs F J Short A V D
Major and Mrs H J W Farrell Pallizer, R F A
Major F A Maxwell 18th Lancers
Major W P Alexander, R G A
Captain R R Hamilton, Oxford L I
Captain H J Eaton, R F A
Captain F H Pullen, West York Regt
Captain A F Ferguson Davie, K North Waziristan Militia
Captain P McKessack, R A M C
Captain R Selby, R A M C
Captain W F Smith, S and T Corps
Captain E H Champman' Yorks Regt
Captain G M Goldsmith, R A M C
Captain and Mrs P H Falkner and infant, R A M C
Captain F D Russell, 1st Lancers
Captain and Mrs J R Brown, 53rd Sikhs
Captain B F Wingate, R A M C
Lieut O E Herbert, 2nd A and S High
Lieut P C Saunders, 15th Sikhs
Lieut EM Harris, Middlesex Regt
Lieut E H G Leggett, R F A
Lieut B B Crozier, R F A
Lieut Pulley, R F A
Lieut J Colquhoun, 1st Leicester Regt
Lieuts J Wilcox, 2nd Welsh Regt
Lieut O F Smith, Indian Army
Lieut and Mrs H B Steem, I M S
Lieut G R Hartley, West Ridg Regt
Lieut H Butler, Q O Corps of Guides
Lieut A J Ross, R E
Lieut A J P Thompson, 35th Cavalry
2nd Lieut M de W Malcolm K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut A C Dundas, Middlesex Regt
Engineer and Mrs Macdonald, R I Marine
Nursing Sister M E Harvey Q A I M S
Nursing C L Cousins, Q A I N S
Mrs Slade and child, Ecol Dept
Wife of Capt R F Peiniger, R A
Wife of C H Ward and child Indian Army
Wife of Lieut and Mr W A Peirie and 2 child, Indian Army
Assistant Engineer C P Reade R I Marine

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LAST evening a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trustees was held in the Trustees' Office, Esplanade Road, Mr, G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present :—Major-General Creagh, Mr. P. F. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. S. J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

A FINANCIAL QUESTION.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Finance Committee was requested to consider and reported upon the financial bearing of schedule C lands.

THE SITTARAM BUILDINGS.

The Trustees considered a memorandum from the Chairman recommending for approval revised plans of the buildings proposed to be erected by Mr Sitaram Luxmon on the site fronting Pallan Road.

The Trustees approved of the plans, subject to the provision of at least one more W. C. on the ground floor and on the understanding that the servants' quarters sanctioned for blocks A, and E. would be constructed at the same time as these buildings. The engineer was authorized to suspend the work, should he find that these conditions were not complied with.

THE COOPERAGE RECREATION GROUND.

Consideration was given to a Government resolution in the General Department sanctioning the removal of the Cooperage bungalow and the enclosure fence.

It was resolved to record the resolution and the Engineer was requested to arrange for the demolition of the building and the removal of the enclosure fence at an early date and to submit his proposals for any further necessary clearance of the ground to make it suitable for recreation

The Board then adjourned till next Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

REPLY TO THE MAHARS' PETITION.

The following resolution by the Government of Bombay, General Department, has been published :—

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given the memorial received from Shivram Januba Kamble and fifteen hundred Mahars of the Deccan and Konkan his earnest consideration. His reply, it is feared, will seem to them unsatisfactory and disappointing. Their aspirations are legitimate and praiseworthy. But while Government recognize no disabilities on the ground of caste and creed in themselves, they can do little to prevent the effect of the social prejudices under which the memorialists labour, however deeply they may regret them. The difficulties to which the memorialists allude cannot be removed by an executive order of Government, nor is it probable that social customs which have survived many hundreds of years will disappear otherwise than gradually under the influence of British rule, though the spread of education, the cheapening and quickening of communication and other changes that affect society are likely to exercise and ever-increasing effect upon them. His Excellency-in-Council is, however, though reluctantly, to the conclusion that much practical assistance cannot be rendered to them under present conditions, though in cases where this is possible the memorialists may be assured of the sympathy of Government.

The definite requests of the memorialists are briefly—

(a) that they should be admitted freely to the lower grades of the public service;

(b) that the restrictions against the attendance of their children at public schools should be removed;

(c) that they should be permitted to join the Police Department;

(d) that they should be allowed to enlist in the Indian Army.

As regards the first request, (Vide Notifications No. 1305 dated the 7th July 1903 Educational Department, and No. 4517, dated the 14th June 1904, Revenue Department,) Government have recently revised the rules for regulating the admission to, and promotion in the subordinate service of this Presidency. These rules embody the principles, Government desire to have applied in the selection of candidates, and they offer to all classes equal opportunities for securing employment. Other sections of the community lately applied to Government for special treatment and were given a similar reply, and Government cannot do more for the Mahars in this respect than for other candidates for Government service.

With reference to (b), it should be observed that Government have always upheld the principle that schools maintained from public funds should be open to all members of the community without distinction. If the petitioners can give any specific instances to the Educational authorities and the Collectors concerned in which children of their caste have been refused admission into public schools, inquiries will be made and necessary orders passed. In order that the education of low-caste children may not be neglected special schools are maintained for them where there is a sufficient number of them.

As regards (c), the Governor-in-Council has caused inquiries to be made and finds that there is a small number of the Mahar caste employed in the Police Force of the Presidency, mostly in the armed branch. His Excellency-in-Council regrets that it is not practicable at present to increase materially the proportion now enlisted. The objections of the other members of the Police Force to associate with them cannot, in the general interests, be disregarded, and caste prejudices render it difficult to place them in authority over men of other castes. The duties which the Police are constantly called upon to perform are such as to bring them into close contact with the people of the country and their social life. These duties are by their very nature often distasteful to the public, and the feeling of resentment would often be intensified if they were performed by an officer of Police belonging to this class.

As regards (d), the memorialists should informed that the matter is one with which this Government is not authorized to deal.

The memorial should be forwarded to the Collector of Poona with a request that he will communicate the reply of Government to Shivram Januba Kamle, the first signatory, for his own information and that of the other memorialists.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTBURST.

The Orenburg-Tashkend strategic Military railway has been completed so far that construction trains can now pass along its entire length of 1163 miles. But, according to the best opinions, says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard," neither this nor the Circum-Baikal line will be actually fit for use for another eight or nine months. The semi-official "Moscow Gazette" makes the Orenburg-Tashkend line a text on which to base a very curious tirade against England. It says :—"The new railway gives the English to know that if they finally exhaust our long-suffering patience it will now be a matter of the greatest ease to throw into India the troops which, up to now, would have taken ten times as long to get there. We can now put on the frontiers of Afghanistan by rail any number of troops we like with almost as much ease as we can throw them into Bessarabia. . . . In point of fact, it is not Japan but England which fears our success in Asia. The greedy gobbler-up of all the world the country which has built up her entire existence upon the exploitation of both hemispheres, England is terrified at the thought that the influence of Russia in Asia may rob the English of their rich roast-beefs (sic). In awakening Asia to life Russia is at the same time setting her free from the exploitation of England, and by so doing is threatening the pockets of the English. And this is the reason why the imagination of the Japanese has been excited against us, in the sweet hope that warlike Nippon will not only scotch the strength of Russia, but will destroy in this senseless struggle her own strength also, and thus leave the tit-bits of the world for the benefit of the gluteful English. Although this line is many thousand miles away from Manchuria, yet it has a direct bearing upon the war with Japan since it provides easy means of operation against that foe who has put arms in Japanese hands against us, and is fain to set against us every Power on earth that will listen to her cunning counsels. But England will know now that if she exhausts to the end the patience and confidence of Russia, she will meet with the reward which is her due. Her attempt to undermine our power in Asia by the cunningly-planned scheme which will involve Japan in the ruin, may rebound upon herself, and result in the expulsion of the English themselves from their beloved India."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT had a tooth-extracted the other day in full view of the citizens of Washington. The dentist's was an open shop-front, and a large crowd gathered round to watch how the President stood the pain. "Mr. Roosevelt," says a local paper, "did not appear to be annoyed by the presence of so many persons. His characteristic smile disappeared while the dentist was at work, but he stood the ordeal well."

PROPOSED CHANGES IN MARATHI ORTHOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are aware that Government have appointed a Committee for the revision of Vernacular Text Books, and that Mr. J. G. Covernton is its president. As Mr. Covernton is not supposed to know all the vernaculars of the Presidency, he is assisted by three or four native officers of the Educational Department, and a gentleman named Mr. Sane represents the Marathi Section. This gentleman, with the help of two others, has written a pamphlet in Marathi suggesting several innovations and changes in the current system of Marathi orthography. Most of the changes recommended in this book have been considered unscientific, injudicious and revolutionary by the educated among the Marathi-knowing public. And on the basis of this book, the Text Books Committee are going to introduce a system of phonetic spelling in the Marathi language.

In no language it is possible to secure perfect harmony between the spoken and the written language. We know that such attempts have failed in England and also in America. How many Englishmen would be willing to be compelled or persuaded to write "noleg" for knowledge, "frend" for friend, "thot" for thought, "ritan" for written and so forth, in order to secure harmony between the written and the spoken language? I think very few. Then why should the Text Books Committee force these innovations on the Marathi speaking public, we fail to understand. Perhaps it may be that the President of the Text Books Committee thinks that the fame and high sounding name of his wise assistant Mr. Sane will be a bar against all criticism, for what comes from Mr. Sane "must always be sane."

The most objectionable part of the new changes is rule No. 1 which requires that all Sanskrit words ending in short *i* and short *u* should in future be written in long *i* and long *u*, except in the case of combinations. This will cause a serious difficulty and confusion to the study of Marathi poetry. The present system of Marathi orthography has been in existence for a period of six centuries, and the best of our poets, such as Dnyaneshwar, Waman, Moropant, Raghunath Pandit and others, have mainly observed this system. Moropant, the greatest and most famous of our poets, has most scrupulously adhered to this system in all his works.

As regards prose, all well-known writers of the first half of the 19th century, such as Chhatre, Bal Shastri Jambhekar, Dadoba Pandurang, Hari Keshavji and others, have observed the present system of orthography. About the year 1832 A. D. J. T. Molesworth with the help of learned Marathi Pandits published the first edition of his Marathi into English dictionary. And in 1857 assisted by George and Thomas Candy, Molesworth brought out a revised and enlarged edition of this grand work. It is a most fitting monument of his ripe oriental scholarship, of his deep sympathy for the Marathas and of his ardent love for their language and literature. I have carefully gone over the pages of Molesworth, and find that he has mainly observed the present system of spelling, In the preface to his dictionary, he observes "the Sanskrit in its height and depth and with all its vigour, elegance and majesty and the common tongue with its provincialisms and colloquialisms should and do concur to compose the grand and popular language of Maharastra."

Coming to the latter part of the 19th century, we find that the most famous writers, like Parashuram Godbole, Dadoba Pandurang, Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar and others, have written their works in the current system of spelling. In order to bring into harmony the proposed system with the writings of the past and also of the present generation, most of the books of references and dictionaries, like Malesworth's and Candy's, will have to be remodelled, revised and reprinted. If not, a great difficulty will be experienced by the students of Marathi; for, while in schools they will be compelled through the medium of the new Text Books to conform to the new system, in their study of the works of the poetic and prose literature of their language, they will find the same words differently spelt. And in forming combinations they will have to remember the exception to the rule that Sanskrit words are to be retained in their original state.

One important reason given for the adoption of these changes is that they have received the approval of so eminent a scholar and orientalist as Dr. Bhandarkar. We all respectfully bow to the opinion and decision of Dr. Bhandarkar. He is a well-known Sanskritist, an eminent philologist and a distinguished antiquarian. I entertain the highest respect for him and in my poem "Anandodgar," I have compared him to the Sage Vashistha, the erudite preceptor of the great Rama of Ramayana. A well known writer says of Dr. Bhandarkar "the highest thoughts of the best English writers, and the religious fervour of the Maratha poet Tukaram are his principal sources of strength and fortitude in life." But alas! with all his respect for the Maratha poet Tukaram, the learned Doctor has not favoured us with a single work in Marathi, even on moral or religious subjects. All his sympathies are for his favourite Sanskrit, and like the Pundits of yore who would not allow even their daughters to study Sanskrit or read the Vedas, Dr. Bhandarkar would not allow us to borrow words from Sanskrit in their original form. He wishes that we must accept Sanskrit words in their Prakrit or mutilated garb. Dr. Bhandarkar is, no doubt, the highest authority on matters relating to Sanskrit literature; but the same cannot be said of him as far as the Marathi language and literature are concerned. There are others who have spent their life-time in the study of the Marathi literature and have withal done some practical service to the language, and their opinions are certainly entitled to our respect. Professor Kathwate, Dr. Bhandarkar's successor in the chair of the Professor of Oriental Languages, is entirely opposed to the prop sed changes.

Among the European Orientalists of the Bombay Presidency, there are two eminent scholars whose opinions deserve our highest respect, and they are Dr. Mackichan and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M. A., I. C. S. Dr. Mackichan knows not only Sanskrit but he has also made special study of Marathi poetry, and his lectures on the Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages are a worthy monument of his oriental scholarship. Let us, therefore, see what he says on this subject. Under the presidentship of Sir Bhalchandra, a Committee of Marathi scholars and authors has been formed, and in writing to this Committee, Dr. Mackichan says :—"I am thoroughly at one with your Committee in holding that the majority of the changes in Marathi spelling, proposed to be introduced, are not only unnecessary and undesirable, but likely to prove injurious to the progress of the cultivation of the language. Among the influences binding to fix the orthography, one of the strongest is that of the increased cultivation of Sanskrit, and nothing is more natural than that Sanskrit should give the law in this process. It would be absurd in the case of words derived bodily from Sanskrit to have one system of spelling in Sanskrit and another in Marathi." We earnestly hope that the Educational Authorities will give their most careful consideration to this subject and will not impose upon the Marathi language, "a system of spelling which differs so seriously from that which settled itself by a natural and legitimate process."

Girgaon, November 1. P. B. JOSHI.

THE death is announced at Warsaw of the Princess Elisabeth Massalska, at the age of 74 years. She was a daughter of one of the most ancient and powerful families in Poland, but her father dissipated a huge fortune and died leaving his family penniless. The Princess and her mother earned their livelihood by keeping a boarding school for young ladies. On the death of her mother she obtained a position as governess, but afterwards fell into great poverty and was dependent on the charity of an old retainer. She refused all help from her father's family, and although her uncle, the Prince Ignatius, left her a substantial legacy she could never be induced to touch a penny of it. She eventually became a beggar, and slept under the porch of a church. A few weeks ago she collapsed in the street and was carried to the hospital where she died.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Oriental Exhibition.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

THE loan exhibitions which Canon Barnett, Mr. Aitken, and the appointed committee have from time to time provided at the Whitechapel Art Gallery have become an established feature in the art-lover's calendar. No Londoner with any true regard for the systematic study of the picturesque would dream of missing them any more than he would miss the Guildhall loan collections or the winter shows at Burlington House. They entail, from their very originality, a vast amount of work, and the Indian Exhibition opened last week by Lord George Hamilton represents a larger number of lenders than ever, royal, official, civic, and private. We, therefore, add a hearty word of support to the committee's appeal for voluntary contributions, out of a conviction that once a movement so popular in its scope and so educative in its influence is allowed to languish for want of monetary help, it might be years untold before anything came to take its place. The one fault of the present collection, and a venial one, is its very profusion. With a view to giving a reasoned and explanatory account of all the exhibits, the usual penny catalogue has been divided into two—one for the main gallery, and a supplementary one for the smaller and the upper galleries. But within these three rooms what a wealth of suggestive treasure has been gathered; what a repository for the student curious as to the habits of his fellowmen. Here is a large and faithful model of an Indian bazaar, arranged in streets and thronging with all the types with which Anglo-Indians are familiar. All around the gallery these types and incidents and industries are dealt with in a multiplicity of detail and modelling and colour, conveying as much at a glance as would fill a set of volumes big as Hunter's Gazetteer.

The cases of armour are full of strange implements, from the wooden axe of a frontier village to the feathered dart of the old Manipuri cavalry, or the elaborate gauntlets once worn by the Rajput chiefs. The metal-work and jewellery and table ware include every manner of fine old Jeypore enamels, samovars of beaten and figured silver, and shields and swords and gunstocks damascened with the fineness of old Sanscrit manuscripts. There are cases again illustrating Indian literature, from the ancient palm-leaf books down to a modern series of Bibles printed in a variety of tongues, from Pushtu to the Malayalam dialects. It was the palm-leaf and its fibrous nature that dictated the enigmatic curves, more or less common to all these texts; but perhaps there is something, after all, in the psychologic cue of Mr. Ruskin's explanation, that the involution peculiar to Indian Art is unconscious expression of the subtlety and deap-seated fatalism of the people. But if one were to indulge in speculations of this kind at Whitechapel, there is no saying to what lengths of sophistry they might lead. One is rudely brought back by a chance remark from an East-end visitor, either expressing superiority over the benighted heathen, or comparing some fine old Indian portrait on ivory to the modern melodious Rajah of Bhong. Perhaps it is the pure art section of the exhibition which is richest, after all. The huge ivory palkee, or hand-borne coach, lent by his Majesty, is perhaps the most attractive object on view, and there are several fine models of famous buildings, like the musjids of Agra and Delhi and Amritsar. But it is the long series of landscapes, brought back by European artists, and now collected here, which reveal how nature in India, as everywhere else, still surpasses the loftiest works of man. There is among the many canvases Mr. R. W. Allan's fine study of an afterglow under the walls of Gwalior Fort; and there are many others that endeavour to depict—how ineffectually some of us know—the remote, immaculate beauty of the Himalayan snow-crests, as seen from Simla and Darjiling, across devoted and mysterious wastes of foliage and cloud and shadow.

To summarise Leeds Festival, just concluded, should not be a difficult task, if one leaves out altogether any question of comparison. It is perfectly right to say, apart from any sort of contrast, that the Leeds choir was this year truly magnificent. There is one universal objection to a chorus based upon such a large proportion as this, and that is that it is very difficult to attain real flexibility, real nimbleness of sound, real unity of sensitiveness during the whole of the Festival proceedings. Now as a matter of fact, so far as these qualities could be kept up throughout a long and tiring week, they have been shown in a very fine degree by this Leeds chorus. That is saying much; but when one comes to the consideration of the mass of beautiful sound, untainted by any sort of impurity, uplifted by a single enthusiasm, and indulging in music and in vocalisation for the pure and sheer delight in these things, one finds that during the Festival these singers have nobly upheld the honour and glory of Yorkshire as the chief musical county of England, and that they have done wonders in overcoming difficulties which many a choir of lesser numbers could never have accomplished. The singing, for example, of "O Gladsome Light," from Sullivan's "Golden Legend," was absolutely perfect in phrasing, a very difficult matter, for, naturally, one expects singers such as these to be perfect in pitch. One dismisses the Leeds chorus, then, with congratulations, and with some regret to think that for three years it will be impossible to listen to it again. "The harp of Quantock is silent."

An objection has been set up by some that the programmes have been chosen somewhat clumsily. But when you come to think of the difficulty of providing programmes for four days, each of which programmes is practically divided up into three concerts, it requires a great deal of ingenuity to avoid criticism altogether. Certainly the greatest and finest choice was Beethoven's Mass in D; for here at the end of the whole Festival Sir Villiers Standford proved to us that his army of singers could float their banners aloft with more than the same spirit, joy and delight than they even showed at the very beginning of the week. Returning to this latter point, it proved how wonderful in the mere fact of sustaining their strength were these choristers who after singing magnificently in the Golden Legend also sang the Notional Anthem with the precise quality of freshness which had been so extraordinary on the morning of Wednesday. Therefore, one must recognise these difficulties of the situation, and commend, while reserving a certain feeling against the idea which gave the whole of one day to Wagner, a precious day which need not have been quite so narrow in its devotion to one who nevertheless deserves all time as, as every great musician deserves all time, the expounding of his work. With the Beethoven Mass it was, of course, very different, for here was a single coherent work, not a mere selection from many sources.

The conductor of the Festival, Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, did extremely well; one would like to say indeed that he has outwardly expressed, to an exceptional extent, his inward knowledge in the true spirit of the real conductor. There were times, perhaps, when he was inclined to let things go their own way, not from carelessness, but from a certain want of perpetual alertness which is the prerogative of the sheer conductor, apart from the combination of composer-conductor. Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mme. Sobrino, and Miss Gleeson-White were the soprani of the week, but, owing to an unfortunate illness, Mme. Sobrino quickly fell out of the ranks. Miss Muriel Foster is once more her old self, and sang with all the old distinction, which means so much to her particularly emotional and yet subdued style of vocalisation. Mr. John Coates, easily maintains his place as a singularly intelligent and finely vocal tenor. Mr. William Green, also, to do, sang with that pure tenor quality of voice combined with an additional strength

which is now so rare amongst real tenors. Mr. Gervase Elwes, not always an interesting singer, and, indeed, somewhat inclined to exaggeration, was very earnest over his work, and Mr. Henry Brearley was adequate to every call put upon him. Mr. Ben Davies, again showed the splendid and enduring quality of his voice at every point, and the singular strength of which he is capable.

We have never concealed our admiration of Mr. Pinero as a writer of light-hearted plays. His Magistrate, Dandy Dick, and Schoolmistress are the best farces in the language. No doubt, if you call She Stoops to Conquer a farce it tops them, but it is usual to class it among comedies. Where else is a superior to be found? And Mr. Pinero has written several delightful plays of a more sentimental turn, as Sweet Lavender, Lady Bountiful, and Trelawny of the Wells. But he has not the passion, nor the depth of feeling to write a really great serious drama. His cleverness and marvellous stagecraft enabled him to scorn instantaneous successes in the theatre with The Second Mrs. Tanqueray and other unpleasant plays. But they do not bear thinking over, and they show increasing signs of wear as often as they are revived. For years Mr. Pinero has, in our opinion, been overstraining himself to produce work foreign to his genius, and it was with a feeling of delight that we read that in A Wife Without a Smile he had returned to his sunnier and his strenuous earlier style. Alas! Wednesday night's visit to Wyndham's did not realise our expectations. The main impression produced was that in striving to rival Dumas, Ibsen, and Sudermann, Mr. Pinero has lost his old lightness of touch, and, we must add, some of his old delicacy of perception.

He never had a better subject. "The Wife without a Smile" is known to every one of us who have reached middle age. Of course, we do not mean a wife that never smiles—few women are so constant as that—but a woman who never smiles in the right place, a woman whose sense of humour is so dull and defective that ease of intercourse is impossible. A woman who is in perpetual opposition because constitutionally incapable of understanding the living language of those around her even of those who are nearest and dearest. An excellent example in fiction is Mrs. Bennett of Pride and Prejudice. About such a woman Mr. Pinero would, but a few years back, have written a sprightly ingenious and not unkindly play. We do not think that any of these three epithets can be unreservedly applied to "The Wife without a Smile." To begin with Mr. Pinero does not seem to be very clear about the woman he is drawing. When we first see Mrs. Rippingill she is sitting at the head of her table around which are her husband a newly-married couple of the name of Webbmarsh and Mrs. Lovette, a widow. There she sits very pretty but quite immobile and almost mute. She says "yes" and "no" when asked a question and makes a few remarks of a strictly conventional and detached character. She does not join in the conversation. And she does not smile. But why should she smile? Mere politeness would, perhaps, suggest that she should beam a little and feign an interest in the conversation of the rest. But a want of politeness can hardly confer distinction at that table. Apart from politeness there is no reason why she should do any smiling. Some stories are started to divert her, but as in none of them the point is ever reached she cannot be blamed for remaining unmoved. Mr. Pinero seems to have been carried away by his title and in pinning his heroine to it to have lost sight of the really important woman who is rarely indifferent and silent.

So far, Mrs. Rippingill might be merely a doll, a doll without any mechanical accomplishments. Her husband, however, takes her very seriously, and confides to Mrs. Lovette, a very old friend, an attack he has planned on his wife's gravity. Anon he unpacks a huge box containing toys and ornaments the room with dying pigs, gollywogs, Sunny Jims, and other dolls. One doll, which may be a Charley's Aunt, he suspends from a string which he has carried through the ceiling and attached to the sofa in the room above, where Mr. and Mrs. Webbmarsh are professedly occupied in literary criticism. Any endearments on the sofa will agitate that doll. All this is childish, and some of it worse than childish, since the adult does not become for all purposes a child on entering the theatre. The wife, small blame to her, assumes that her husband has bought these dolls for the children of the coachman and the gardener. Having failed to arouse a smile in her or for that matter in the audience, the toys are all cleared away except the suspended doll and a planchette, which writes at the first time of acting Pull, and at the second Div. The Pull is taken to mean that the discomfited husband should bring into the business Pullinger, a friend of his, of whose sagacity he has an absurdly high opinion. So he telephones to Pullinger to come to lunch. Pullinger comes, and proves to be a rather amusing stage bore, full of tips, and everlastingly telling people where they can get what they don't want and making them take a note of the address. Brought with great trouble to the point, this Bunsby-like personage narrates how, in a similar case of which he knows, the wife was made to smile. The husband, who had divorced his first wife, had married a second without waiting for the decree nisi to be made absolute. On his separating from her, adjusting the legal position and then remarrying, her face became pervaded with smiles.

The Div of the planchette suggests to Mrs. Lovette that it is in divorce that salvation lies. Rippingill suddenly remembers that, owing to the death of his solicitor, his decree has never been made absolute, so that he and Mrs. Rippingill are not legally man and wife. When Mrs. Rippingill is told of her true position, she bursts into laughter, and runs upstairs, and a moment later her husband is dumbfounded to observe Charley's Aunt in a violent state of agitation, the only other occupant of the room being a young artist called Trood, who, as a boarder at the boarding house kept by her aunt at Paddington, had adored her of old on the landing. What is the end? Does it matter? It is utterly impossible to take the faintest interest in any of the characters, though they say and do amusing things at times. At one point it looks as if Rippingill would marry Mrs. Lovette, leaving his wife to wed, and starve with, Trood. But the young woman cannot bring herself to part with luxuries, and so we have what would pass as a happy ending had the characters a touch of life. Possibly the play, which ends with the cutting down of Charley's Aunt, has some deep moral significance, too subtle for our gross mind. If so, we imagine it to be contained in Mrs. Lovette's remark: It is my firm conviction that had we had any sense of humour, we should never have made such fools of ourselves. Mr. Pinero's intention may be to lash the bores; all he has done is to lash the audience with lifeless boredom. The characters, true neither to life nor to any stable province of fancy, do not admit of effective interpretation. The reception was hardly enthusiastic. Mr. Pinero has not added to his deservedly high reputation by "A Wife Without a Smile."

HARD TIMES IN MAURITIUS.

INHABITANTS' SORRY PLIGHT.

SIR GRAHAM BOWER, Acting Governor of Mauritius in his report to Mr. Lyttelton for 1903, says:—"The financial condition of the colony during the past year has been the subject of grave anxiety. A reduction of expenditure has become an absolute necessity if the Government is to continue to pay its way without an undue increase of the burden of taxation. The population of Mauritius is poor and must, I fear, continue to be poor. The estate-owners have, for the most part, to bear a heavy burden of debt which has been borrowed at a high rate of interest, whilst the labouring classes can never hope to earn a high wage, even if the employers could afford to pay it, for the standard of wage is necessarily governed by the facilities for the introduction of Indian labour. The hard case of the unfortunate inhabitants, who are struggling with disease and adversity, may well excite sympathy, and I am glad to report that the officers of the Government have done all that lay in their power to aid the people in the difficulties with which they have had to contend. I would especially bring to notice the good work of the Railway Department and the Medical Department."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRANKS OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE native papers unanimously condemn the action of the Baltic Fleet. The "Gujerat Mitra" states:—All the civilised world observes with regret and surprise at what appears to be an unprovoked and dastardly attack on the part of the Russian Baltic fleet on British fishing trawlers in the North Sea. The sad occurrence has given just cause for astonishment, since it is difficult to conceive what can have impelled the Baltic fleet to fire on a fleet of fishing trawlers. The details hitherto wired out to show that the outrage was not the outcome of any honest mistake. It is stated that the first portion of the offending fleet passed the fishing ground at midnight on Friday and the remainder turned their search-light on the British trawlers and then opened fire on them, which sank two of them, damaged seriously some, killed two fishermen and drowned eighteen that were on board the fishing-smacks. It is not easily understood why the second portion of the Baltic fleet thought it necessary to closely examine the trawlers with search-lights, and then to open fire with such serious results.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—It will be plain to the meanest understanding that the Admiral and his underlings, imbued with all sorts of prejudices against the British, allowed their bias to get the better of their judgment, and deliberately let off their guns like so many parthian shots before they left the British waters, against innocent men who were engaged in the peaceful pursuit of the fishing trade. The Admiral explains, but every man who is blessed with brains and ordinary intelligence will admit, that he should have refrained from offering an explanation, which if anything furnishes an incontrovertible proof of his guilty knowledge. The explanation is not even a plausible one; it only serves to explain the object and the motive which induced the Admiral in his mood of passion and prejudice to do an act, for which in calmer moments he must have been sorry. Nothing short of the degradation or dismissal of the Admiral ought to satisfy the British nation, which has been so grossly offended and insulted by a representative of a power, which has the body of a Colossus, but which we all knew had feet of clay.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

Referring to the proposed Mission to Kabul, the "Indu Prakash" says:—We are at present in an age of Mission and Commissions. Before the purpose for which the Tibet Mission was undertaken is not over, and before all the troops engaged therein are safely back again to their home, we are confronted with the news of a proposed Mission to Kabul. It is said that the Kabul Mission which is shortly to leave India is intended to ratify the old treaties signed and observed by the late Amir with the Government of India. But where is the necessity for doing this? Were the old treaties not being observed by the new Amir? Or was there any immediate danger of his breaking them? The Amir is said to have promised to shortly send his son, a youth of sixteen, to meet Lord Curzon at Simla. Lord Kitchener is also hurrying on his troops and concentrating his attention to the Frontier parts. What does all this mean? Does it indicate any Frontier trouble?

The "Rast Goftar" discourses:—But there is a third Mission, and it will be shortly going to Afghanistan to have a conference with the Amir on matters which are best known to the Government. Some of the native papers apprehend that complication might ensue by the despatch of the mission into a country. Which does not look upon such deputations with favour. But they seem to forget that while, on the one hand, the British send a deputation to wait on the Amir, the eldest son of the latter is to come to India to have a conference with Lord Curzon on his arrival in this country. The arrangement seems to be a sort of a mutual conference, where matters political might be freely and fully discussed. This movement will be an additional dig in the side of Russia, which can ill brook these missions. Russia must be cursing herself that in an evil moment she entered into a war in which she has lost not only thousands of her men but also millions of money, and last though not the least, her prestige in Asia, which it will be half a century before she is able to regain, provided everything goes right during that time.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" asks:—Who has not known the fate of each and every Mission sent there since the days of the ill fated Sir Alexander Burnes? But the Forward Party, undeterred by the previous disasters seems to still cling to the hope of establishing a permanent British Resident at Kabul, for that we may fairly take to be the true object of the proposed Mission. But is there none to question the expediency or advisability of these several worthless Missions? Why do they want? Why is not the Amir of Afganistan let alone to develop his kingdom on his own lines and do what is best for his subject's welfare? Why this perpetual interference in his affairs? And why should Persian Gulf matters be not let alone? Why should you force British goods on Persian subjects who are determined to have none of them? They have already shewn to the world that with the aid of Belgian and Russian Custom officials they seriously mean shut out British all trade. Have they not reduced British and increased Russian imports? The reduced imports now amount to only half a million sterling? And it may be taken for granted that despite the Mission, despite the Nushki railway, despite the diplomacy with the semibarbarous chiefs, the imports are certain to be made non-existent within the next three years.

THE BATTLE OF FREIGHTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" tries to refute the arguments of Mr. Sarpa on behalf of the shipowners, and remarks:—We see that Mr. Scarpa has taken the cudgels on behalf of the shipowning interest. But we fail to perceive any great strength in his arguments. The export cotton trade has been vastly on the increase since 1883, and "mirabile dictu," notwithstanding the admission that the tonnage when fixed was in no way satisfactory, shippers have silently chosen to perpetuate it—aye for well nigh quarter of a century. Either during the interval the deliberately allowed their own interests to be sacrificed—for they took no steps to alter the scale of tonnage—or that they were quite satisfied with the order of things which prevailed. If the latter, then they had no reason to ask for a higher tonnage now when the shippers are doing every thing to improve the size of the cotton bale but which in no way will either inconvenience their vessels or inflict any loss on them. If the former, then we must say they are the only body of British traders who have thus sacrificed their interests for a quarter of a century in order to give every benefit of their philanthropy to the shippers! But can any one, who knows the British man of commerce, keen in the competitive struggle for the world's trade, believe that the shipowning agents in Bombay were a body of self sacrificing people who deliberately allowed the shippers to reap for well nigh 25 years all the benefits and inflict on themselves all losses or diminished profits! The idea is too bizarre Mr. Scarpa's arguments so far are in no way convincing. The fact is that for a long time all classes of shippers in the city have been at the mercy of the shipowners who have reaped golden harvests in matters of freight.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks:—It is gratifying to read of the satisfactory improvement in Lady Curzon's health, and that her Ladyship has been declared quite out of danger. The universal sympathy expressed for Lord Curzon in his anxious moments throughout the British Empire by all people alike is simply unparalleled.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	1	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	5	4	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	1	1	4
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total.....	14	13	85
Total plague deaths to date...277,381		220,278	
Same date last year	7	9	67

One removed to Maratha Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1*	1

*Imported from Junar.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 600 as against 624 during the previous week. Of the total number 60 died of plague, which showed a decrease of three over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 520 which included 45 deaths from plague.

A NARROW SHAVE.

[BY COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY, R. N.]

"Down the Coast," said the Minister Plenipotentiary, as he settled the amber tube containing his cigar more comfortably into the corner of his mouth, "they are, not to put too fine a point on it, in a devil of a funk." From among a litter of correspondence which strawed the red morocco-covered desk in front of him, he selected a somewhat grimy and forbidding-looking letter: "Listen to this:

After compliments. Be it known to your Excellency's wisdom that there is much fear among British subjects for the tribes are devilishly near city gates and led by bad men, therefore your petitioners will ever pray for man-of-war to be sent double quick before throats cut after which it will be late in day the wisdom of your Excellency will see reason for much haste to constitute yourself once more protector of those under Union Jack before they are dead corpses and their houses burnt for the said British subjects your most obedient servants to command your Excellency.

JACOB-BEN-FOR
ISRAEL NA-HOUN.

There's a sort of hand gallop style about that letter which proves far more than the mere words the class of funk those chaps are in; the question is whether they are in real danger or not?

The captain of the sloop who was sitting the opposite side of the table, his sword between his legs and his hands lightly clasped over the top of the hilt frowned, thoughtfully.

"You never know, sir; if there's a quarrel between those island tribes and the people in the coast towns there might be a strike-out at any time, but my opinion is that the Sultan has rubbed the fear of God and the Prophet into those tribes around Mahazen too recently for them to have their tails up sufficiently to rush the town. Remember that the Governor is one of the Sultan's men.

Then what do you think of this letter? The funk's real enough.

That's true, but then our beloved British subject is not always the most courageous of men, as you know, sir; they seem, however, pretty urgent this time. What's to do.

Lunch, replied the Minister pitching the end of his cigar out of the window; leave that lethal weapon of yours behind you and we can talk it over.

I must leave it entirely to you then, said the Minister a couple of hours later. Pick up the Consul at Casa Negra and back him up all you know; above all, fire plenty of guns. Salute everybody you can think of: you know the way it impresses these fellows. And so, 'Hasta la vista.' When you come back we'll go for that shooting trip.

The next day was fine and clear, but as the sloop made her way southward under steam a long, heavy swell set landwards on her beam, causing her to roll most uncomfortably. "Lord knows when we will be able to get the Consul off from Casa Negra if this swell continues," said the Captain to his First Lieutenant. "We shall only have to wait till it goes down, sir," replied the other man. "You know the coasting steamers sometimes wait a week outside before they can communicate." "Cheerful prospect," said his superior; "however, we'll see."

"No Consul to-day, sir," said the First Lieutenant next morning. "No, confound it, what a place it is! Look at that swell; may be pretty to look at, but a trifle hindering when you're in a hurry."

The coast trends inwards hereabouts slightly, not sufficient to form a bay, but enough to guide the great ocean rollers gently to the entrance of the port, if such it can be called. On such a day as the one to which we refer the sight was most magnificent. Leagues long, the rollers swept majestically towards the shore, and catching the inward trend from north and south, moved with ever-increasing velocity as the space narrowed. Up and up rose the crest of that mighty wave until in a veritable mountain of dark blue racing water it approached the narrow entrance. For one perceptible instant it seemed here to pause and in the next it broke in mad seething fury through the passage spreading out in acres of foam in the harbour beyond. Then a sucking undertow would draw the waters seaward again till the next roller had broken.

When the Consul does come off how the deuce does he do it? asked the doctor, who was new to the coast of the Chief Engineer. In a thing which looks like a cross between an anchor lighter and a coffin was the reply. And I'd sooner he did it than. I though they don't seem to have accidents.

But everything comes at last to him who waits, and the next day the sea went down, the Consul came off, and the voyage was renewed.

Hostages, said the Bashaw of Mahazen, have been delivered to the Sheikh of Bou-Amara. In the name of the Prophet, what else could I do? He has fifteen hundred men encamped outside the city gate; I have two hundred inside, and he sent me a message he would sack the town and not leave man woman or child alive. It is a matter of ransom of twelve thousand dollars.

And the hostages inquired the Consul. Jews, replied the Bashaw, serenely; you would not have me send true believers—they may be murdered at any moment.

And the ransom?—Is being collected among the Jews, and should be paid by noon to-day, if not——? Well? The Bashaw stretched a delicate aristocratic hands the colour of smoked ivory. Then, he said, enphatically, those in the hands of the Sheikh will not live; he is a man of promptitude and invariably keeps his word in these matters.

Where are the Bou-Amara now? They have removed a couple of miles further inland this morning since they heard the guns of the man-of-war. The Sheikh considers it quite ill-bred for the Ingleses to mix themselves up in this matter. Considering that these hostages whom you have sent are British subjects, said the Consul, unpleasantly, "the Ingleses are likely to make extremely ill-bred remarks to you, Bashaw, should any harm come to them. What are their names?" But this the Bashaw in good faith could not remember, and a message had to be sent to the crowd of clamorous Jews awaiting the issue of the interview. 'Jabob Ben-For Israel Na-Houm,' read out the Consul, slowly. The captain of the sloop whistled. "Those are the two jokers who wrote to 'his Ex.,'" he said: "they seem to have had good reason for being in a funk after all. What are we going to do?" "I know what I'm going to do," "What's that?" "Ride out to the camp of the Bou-Amara, and take the Bashaw with me; if there's any hanging going to be done, he shall have his share, just for his damned impertinence in sending British subjects as hostages." Right you are," said the sailor," "I'll come too."

Through the heavy brick archway of the town gate rode Consul, Captain and Bashaw half an hour later and instructions had been issued to all British subjects to raise the ransom and bring it after with all convenient speed. The Bashaw with a prospect of being hanged by the Bou-Amara in two hours' time remained serenely imperturbable. If it is the will of Allah I shall be hanged he said gently to the Consul, but it may also please the prophet that you and the Marinero Inglese pointing to the Captain of the sloop may be hanged also. I am chancing that said the Consul roughly.

Arrived at the camp of the Bou-Amara they were received with grave courtesy by the Sheikh who however announced his entire willingness to hang the Bashaw along with the hostages. As to these latter, he explained, if the ransom had not arrived by noon he was quite ready for them (here he pointed to a rude gallows with a couple of dangling nooses), but he was a reasonable man and would give an extra half hour as these men appeared to be protected by the "Inglese." He had heard much of these latter, he went on in his well-bred way and that they were ill to meddle with on the coast, but as he and his tribe came from inland they did not matter to him; as a matter of courtesy he would wait an extra half hour, and, equally as a matter of courtesy, would hang the Bashaw with the hostages.

It was just in time that the camels turned up with the reason in silver dollars; and the Sheikh, charming to the last, an gave a pressing invitation to the Consul and the Captain to visit him in his own country; then he and his tribe melted like the mists of the morning, and the two most badly scared Jews on that coast returned to Mahazen.

"You will have had my official letter," wrote the Captain to the Minister privately; "please read the enclosed testimony to the value of the British Navy and the desperate valour of the interesting British subjects confided to your care, when all danger is over."

Letter from Slomo Belshafer, Mahazen, to Maimon Lubban Casa Negra:—

"After compliments, I have posted you with news of all that has passed here to-day. I can inform you that an English frigate has arrived, and that the Captain came ashore and inspected the batteries. Afterwards, at luncheon, he asked how many men were expected to come for the town, and was told 20,000. He replied, if there were only 20,000 he could manage them himself; let them come as soon as they like. I have shot which carry half an hour, killing all they meet, and then explode and kill 1,000 men if they are gathered together. The town is ready with men and powder and hope they will come along. Some of the Jews have shouldered arms and all are full of bravery."

"I do not think," said the Captain, in conclusion, "that our two friends, the hostages, can be described as having been full of bravery, but who would be when he was to be hanged in ten minutes? The only fellow who didn't seem to care was the Bashaw, but he is an old ruffian, and I hope you will succeed in twisting his tail."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdor Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

Tuesday.—Pressure has changed by only small amounts except in the north-west of India where the barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly. Local rain has fallen in Burma, Moulmein reporting nearly 2 inches and Mergui nearly one inch. Skies are cloudy in Burma, parts of the Peninsula and North Bengal. The night temperature has continued lower than usual in North-east India and the east and south Peninsula. The mean of the day was in moderate to large excess in Gujarat, South Rajputana and West Central India and Khandesh, and was in moderate to considerable defect in the Kashmir Himalayas, Upper Assam and Orissa. The lowest temperatures recorded were 15 degrees at Sonemarg and 16 degrees at Dras. Conditions generally are still unfavourable for rain though a few scattered falls are possible in Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of brisk fall at Lahore and Jacobabad pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is about or in slight excess of normal almost everywhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 0° in excess at Indore, Bhavnagar Para, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat and Cuddaph; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Malegaon, Ajmer and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Deesa and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to over, east at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Cochin, Raipur-Bhavnagar Para, Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Cochin.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CAPTURED GHOSTS.

BRING CHARGES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Two "ghosts" who have been captured at a spiritualistic seance at Brooklyn are demanding the arrest of their captors for assault and battery.

The seance was conducted by two mediums of considerable local repute, and was attended by a large gathering of the public, as the materialisation of an angel child and an Indian chief had been promised.

The audience sat for a long time in darkness in the hope that the spirits would show themselves, and soft music was played to give an agreeable reception.

Finally two shadowy outlines appeared. One was in the likeness of an Indian chief but the angel child had materialised into adult female form.

At the same moment there was a mysterious rush in the audience and the female ghost set up heart-rending shrieks. The Indian chief contributed his quota to the noise by pouring out a torrent of abuse.

Then the lights were turned on and the materialised spirits were seen to be in the hands of a couple of unbelievers who called in the police and had them arrested as impostors.

The 'angel' has brought against her captor a charge of assault by pulling out her hair while the 'Indian chief' adds larceny to the assault charge by alleging that his red coat was stolen.

TOBACCO-GROWING IN IRELAND.

A Dublin correspondent writes:—I had an opportunity of seeing Colonel Nugent Everard's tobacco crop and curing barn at Randalstown, county Meath. The produce of twenty acres, amounting to over 14,000 pounds weight of tobacco leaf, is undergoing a process of curing and dry ing, preparatory to being despatched to manufacturers. This is the first time that the experiment of tobacco-growing in Ireland has been thoroughly made, as previously curing and drying had to be done away from the locality where the tobacco was grown and many mistakes were made. In the present case the Department of Agriculture are defraying the cost (£1,000) of the curing and drying shed, which it heated artificially, though Colonel Everard is otherwise carrying out the experiments at his own expense. Professor Harper, of the University of Kentucky, is at present superintending the operations, and he pronounces the leaf to be of excellent quality—quite equal to that of Virginia and Kentucky. Colonel Everard has figured out the cost of production and the prices which Dublin manufacturers have estimated it will fetch, and he is now convinced that, even paying the full duty, tobacco can be made a thoroughly paying crop. However, in order to get successfully over the experimental stage, he strongly feels that the present system of making a refund of one-third the duty to the grower should be continued after the five-year period fixed by Parliament has terminated.

THE TROUBLES OF TRADES UNIONS.

MARY BARNETT, queen of the ScrubWomen's union of Chicago, according to "American Industries" indignantly denies that her despotic rule was responsible for the disruption of the organization and the revocation of its charter. She says it is a foul conspiracy on the part of James McLean, secretary of the International Union of Building Employes, and his wife.

"McLean wants to hold all the offices in his family," said Queen Mary. "He is a member of the Window Washers' union himself, while his wife is a member of the Scrub Women's union. He wants to see his wife in my office, so he revokes the charter to oust me."

Queen Mary's rule has simply resulted in the membership of the union falling off from 410 to 55 members, said Secretary McLean. "We decided the best way to get her out was to withdraw the charter from the union and reorganize it. There have been continual complaints ever since she was elected, and when she refused to pay a bill because she said she needed the money to pay her rent, we decided it was time to call a halt.

Equally Good For Lungs and Stomach.

PROMOTES APPETITE.

AIDS DIGESTION.

BUILDS UP STRENGTH.

An eminent lung specialist stated in a lecture before the British Conference on Consumption that "nothing goes right while the stomach is wrong," and all authorities now agree that in the treatment of lung troubles and wasting diseases the most important object is to keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition so that the patient may properly assimilate nourishing food. That is just what Angier's Emulsion does. It promotes appetite, aids digestion, and improves nutrition. At the same time it soothes the mucous membrane of the lungs and air passages, relieving the cough and breathing, promoting expectoration and allaying inflammation. It is this combined effect upon the respiratory and digestive organs that makes Angier's Emulsion superior to any other remedy for the relief and cure of coughs, bronchitis, consumption and all lung affections and wasting diseases. As petroleum is not an animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

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has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.
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is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
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NEW 18 CARAT GOLD PENDANTS AND LOCKETS.

No. 19568. Photo locket with 2 glasses, Rs. 11.
No. 25795. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.
No. 21186. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 6.
No. 25796. Photo locket, set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 36.
No. 19570. Photo locket, plain gold, 2 glasses, Rs. 12.
No. 25794. Photo set with pearls and turquoises, 2 glasses, Rs. 34.
No. 19364. Charm, set pearls, Rs. 14.
No. 23378. Locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, Rs. 53.
No. 17734. Charm, set with pearls, Rs 15. Opening with hinge, Rs. 25.
No. 21174. Locket set pearls, Rs. 30. Plain gold, Rs. 20.
No. 20737. Locket set diamonds, ruby and emerald, Rs. 55.
No. 23682. Locket set with diamonds and ruby, Rs. 65.
No. 10136. Enamelled locket, Rs. 15.
No. 16914. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 9.
No. 20756. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
No. 16936. Plain gold, Rs. 7-8.
No. 21167. Enamelled and set with rubies, Rs. 14.
No. 16926. Plain gold, Rs 10.
No. 21110. Set pearls, and enamelled, Rs. 15.
No. 11962. Plain gold, Rs. 10-8. Smaller, Rs. 2.
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WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Hall Caine is at present in London, and his new novel is to be ready on the first of next month. It is being issued simultaneously in eight different languages, while translations in six more are being prepared.

Under Tropic Skies is the title of a book of short tales by Mr. Louis Becke, which Mr. Unwin will publish. It contains nineteen stories in the same Pacific vein as those of "By Reef and Palm," the volume with which he won his name. Six of them relate to personal experiences, and two others show Mr. Beck in the new part of humorist.

The admirers of Mr. Carruthers Gould will be glad to hear that another volume of his drawings is to be published by Mr. Arnold shortly before Christmas. It will contain more than a hundred of his present year's cartoons—no doubt the best hundred. Anyhow, they will be a pictorial record of the more subtle phases of contemporary politics.

A memorial window to Hawker, the Cornish poet, was unveiled the other week in his old church at Morwenstow. The publicity of the event has brought new material about him to light in various quarters. In order that it may be included in the coming biography by his son-in-low, Mr. C. E. Byles, that work is being extended to two volumes and its appearance postponed until the spring.

The sequel is generally a hazardous venture in fiction. It will be interesting to see what happens when a travel book is concerned. Mr. Douglas Sladen's volume, Queer Things About Japan, found many readers. With Miss Norma Lorimer he has now written another volume, More Queer Things About Japan. He treats of Japanese subjects to which he did not refer in the previous work, and Miss Lorimer deals with Japan from a woman's point of view.

As is known, the Clarendon Press is preparing collotype reproductions of Shakespeare's Poems, and of Pericles. Mr. Sidney Lee is writing introductions for them, and these will contain much detailed biographical information. It has taken longer to collect and verify this information than had been expected, with the result that the publication of the facsimiles has been deferred. It is expected, however, that the copies subscribed for will be ready not later than February.

When a Red Indian offers us a book instead of the tomahawk of other days, he should be commanded. Mr. Charles A. Eastman, a cultured and talented Sioux, is the author of a Christmas volume which Messrs. Harper are to publish. From early times the wise men of the Indians have taught the brotherhood of the animal people to man. In this volume Mr. Eastman, whose Indian name is Ohiyasa, has collected legends showing how the race has been imbued with that belief.

Miss Dorothea Gore-Browne the daughter of a late Bishop of Winchester is the author of a volume of verse which Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish. It is a pastoral of songs entitled Sweetbriar, and it has illustrations by Miss Edith Calvert. The period is the thirteenth century and the time of the year may be gathered from this verse :—

When soft the hazel catkin falls,
And sticky chestnut buds unfurl,
And underfoot the bracken curls,
And bird to bird his love song calls.

There is something friendly in the announcement of a new edition of Stormouth's Dictionary for it is the familier companion of many a desk. The work has been thoroughly re-edited to bring it abreast of the latest progress of the English language. In its new from it will be a remarkable testimony to the growth of that language especially in words and terms relating to science art and philosophy. Stormouth will remain handy and portable in size and the price is five shillings.

Some people have thought they detected a revival of interest here in the writings of Emerson. An American lady, Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary, writes a volume about him, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. It is her endeavour to see Emerson as simply as he himself saw life and to collate his writings with his mental and spiritual characteristics and the quiet round of his direct interests. Addressed not to the student but to the general reader the volume shows Emerson as he looks to the generation succeeding his own.

Canada as a field for British capital and labour; is the subject of a book which Messrs. Blackie are about to pnblish. It is by Mr. Herbert Grange, an English farmer who recently visited Canada and the United States. We are told that—He has endeavoured to convey a fair idea of the great opportunities that the vast natural resources of Canada offer to the man capable of working with both hand and brain. At the same time he has tried to make it clear that Canada is no country for the sluggard and trifler.

Mr. Henry Cunynghame, C. B., is the author of a "Geometrical Political Economy," which is to be published by the Oxford University Press. It is an elementary treatise on the method of explaining some of the theories of pure economic science by means of diagrams. It requires, on the part of the reader, only such knowledge of geometry as may have been acquired at school. The author admits that to many thinkers the very sight of a diagram is odious, but he holds the geometrical method to be so charming and clear, that its mastery is worth an effort.

Two books by Bishop Ryle, of Winchester, are appearing, almost at once, with Messrs. Macmillan. One consists of addresses, and is entitled "On Holy Scripture and criticism." The contents of the other which has the title "On the Church of England," are sermons and addresses. The Bishop says, in this volume, that during a recent long illness he consented to prepare it. He adds that at such a time a man is confronted with the possibility that his strenuous work is done, and that not unnaturally he would wish his friends to possess some record of the convictions he had striven to uphold.

If any work on arithmetic can be called attractive it is that associated with the name of Mr. Charles Pendlebury, the senior mathematical master of St. Paul's School. With the assistance of Mr. F. E. Robinson, he has now made it into a new work, which Messrs. Bell issue in two volumes. He expresses a hope that—It will be found not only to retain all the old characteristics which won much favour for the original book, but to possess also new characteristics of its own which will prove equally acceptable. Special attention has been given to the metric system, which, as Mr. Pendlebury says, may before long enter intimately into the life of the people,

A Russian novelist, Gleb Onspensky, who is attracting much notice in his own country, will have a story in the November "Monthly Review."—On Thursday Messrs. Chapman will publish Mr. James Rhoades's translation in verse of The Little Flowers of St. Francis.—A volume of the selected poems of Mr. John Davidson will be publish next week by Mr. Lane, who at the same time is issuing Mr. Donald Maxwell's humorous book of travel, The Log of the Griffin.—A Spanish edition of Major Martin Hume's history of the Spanish people has just been published in Madrid, and the same compliment is about to be extended to his history of modern Spain.—Dr. W. D. H. Halliburton is the author of a new volume appearing in Mr. Murray's series dealing with physiological subjects.

The manuscript of Keats's Hyperion has been acquired by the British Museum.

Among the early works which Messrs. Longmans will publish will be The Adventures of King James II. of England by the Author of The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby, and The Life of Edna Lyall, by J. M. Escreet, with appreciations by the Bishops of Ripon and Hereford, and others.

Another work on the Island Empire promised by Messrs. Cassell, in the form of a new edition of D. C. Angus's popular work, Japan: the Eastern Wonderland, which has been read and corrected by a Japanese gentleman holding an important official position. The volume will be newly illustrated by a number of full-paged reproductions from photographs.

Messrs. Methuen will produce in a few days' time Mr. Henry Leach's biography of the Duke of Devonshire. The narrative has been brought down to the time of the Duke's action over the fiscal controversy, and besides tracing his political career from his first entry into Parliament, throws some light upon his personal characteristics and his private life and interests.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish before long a book by Mr. Sidney Low, entitled "The Governance of England." The work may be described as a study in the realities of English government. The object of the writer is to examine the manner in which our constitutional system works, and to compare the facts with the conventional theories and legal fictions.

"We hear," says the "Bookman," "that Sir Arthur Coman Doyle has written for the Christmas number of the strand Magazine the last adventure of the famous Sherlock Holmes which he will ever chronicle. It is said to be 'The Adventure of the second Stain.'" "I am rather tired of Sherlock Holmes," said Sir Arthur to an interviewer. "I expect the public is too."

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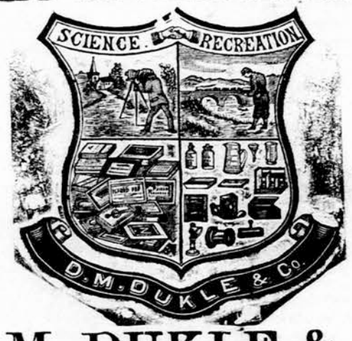

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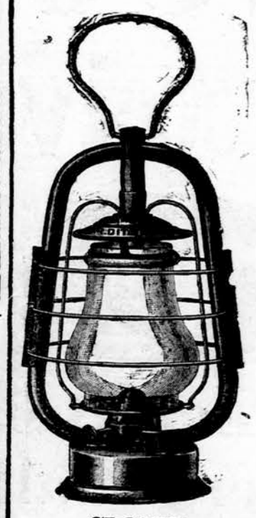

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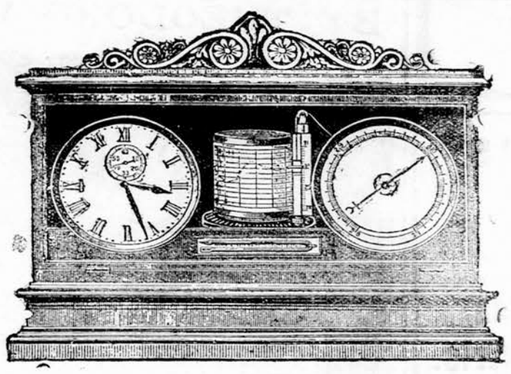

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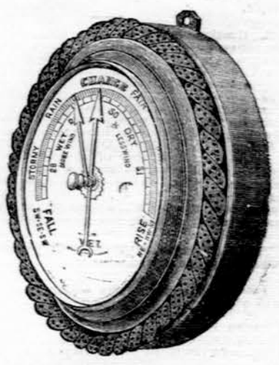

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